The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

NEW YORK.

Settlement of the Erie Road with Jay Gould—The Case of St. John vs. Erie Decided—Open Investigation in the Credit Mobilier Business Demanded—Professor Tyndall Robbed—Tammany Hall Reorganizing—Destructive Fire at Flushing—Nine Jurors Obtained for Stokes' Trial—Arrangement Concluded Between Oil Producers and Refiners.

NEW YORK, December 19, 1872.

SETTLEMENT OF ERIE WITH GOULD.

The new Erie management completed to-day the most notable of its undertakings. At the meeting of the Board there were present the President, P. H. Watson, ex-Governor Morgan, Mr. Babcock, Mr. Cisco, Mr. Schuchardt, Mr. Lansing, Mr. Ramsdell, W. B. Duncan, S. L. M. Barlow, Mr. Day, Mr. Shippen, and Wm. R. Travers. The special committee appointed to take into consideration the proposal made by Jay Gould, looking to settlements of the suits instituted against him by the Erie Railroad Company, was submitted. S. L. M. Barlow, E. D. Morgan, Wm. Butler Duncan, W. R. Travers, and P. H. Watson constituted the committee. The report presented was very long, embracing the full terms of the offer made by Gould, and concluding with a recommendation that the proposition of settlement be accepted. The report was adopted. The result will be the withdrawal of the suits pending against Gould upon the surrender to the Board of Directors of securities amounting to $9,086,000, which sum, according to the members of the special committee, will cover the total amount for which the various suits have been brought. The terms of the settlement with Jay Gould include the transfer of sixty thousand shares of Erie stock, the Grand Opera House, and a number of lots of valuable land, amounting to fully seven million dollars at current value. It is stated that before this thing was consummated Gould was allowed to pick up all the shares he possibly could in this market and at London, and that he is now the owner of something like two hundred thousand shares, on which he expects to make more money than he surrendered to the company.

This statement was confirmed by Gould himself this afternoon, who also said that there was an understanding that he was to be consulted on matters of the road. He thinks that the arrangements now made will enable the company to lay a third rail on the Erie Road, to make an alliance with the Lake Shore Railroad. It is also stated on other authority that the money derived from the sale of these securities is to be used in laying a third rail, whereby the narrow gauge roads of the West may have another outlet to New York without breaking bulk; and further, it is reported that Gould will throw his influence in the Northwestern Company when its third rail is laid.

There is a large short interest in Erie shares, and it is suspected on the street that Gould will work Erie like Northwestern common, and eventually twist the operators on the bear side. It is also said that the claim of the Erie Railway against Gould was reduced some six hundred and fifty thousand dollars on the discovery that he had turned over that sum, the proceeds of 30,000 shares of Erie stock, to the company. The entry did not appear in its proper place in the Erie books, but it was at length discovered, and the sum allowed.

S. L. M. Barlow stated to-day that the property surrendered by Gould is estimated to be of the actual cash value of from seven million to seven million dollars, and worth to the Erie Company the full amount of its claim. The necessary writings were making at his office, and the securities would be delivered to-day. Mr. Barlow said Gould received no equivalent whatever except the abandonment of the claim against him by the company.

Various opinions are given as to the causes which led to Gould's surrender, some believing that he had no other resource, and others that it is part of a deeply laid plan to regain some of his lost influence over the Erie Railway. The friends of the road declare that the semi-annual dividend on preferred stock will be paid as usual.

ST. JOHN VS. ERIE.

In the matter of Thomas St. John against the Erie Company, in the United States Circuit Court, Judge Blatchford to-day filed his decision. St. John sued the Erie Company for a dividend on shares of preferred stock of the company held by him, on the ground that this stock was entitled to a seven per cent. dividend before interest was paid on one million sterling bonds issued in 1865, and before the rent was paid on any leases taken since January 1, 1872, of any roads worked in connection with the Erie. Judge Blatchford now decides against the claim of priority of dividends, and holds that preferred stock is not to be entitled to priority over anything but common stock, and dismisses the case with costs.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

General F. W. Bird, of Boston, has a communication in the *Tribune* to day concerning the Credit Mobilier business. He says the Investigating Committee should yield to the public demand for an open investigation. The following is an extract from his letter: "If it were proper I would appeal to one member of the committee who, as is well known here, can of his own knowledge bear testimony to the fact that the Credit Mobilier stocks were offered to at least one member of Congress (for that member was himself) and that he, a man of incorruptible integrity, as he is known to be, declined to receive it."

FIRE AT FLUSHING.

At Flushing, Long Island, last night, a large amount of valuable property was burned, the fire originating in Clement & Broodgos's grocery. During the fire a chimney fell and buried a man in the ruins, who was instantly killed. A boy was also seriously injured. The greatest excitement prevailed among the people, who feared a general conflagration. Five buildings were at one time demolished to stay the flames.

The loss by the fire at Flushing last night is greater than already reported. In addition to a loss of $20,000 on buildings, the loss on goods amounts to sixty thousand dollars; insurance fifty thousand.

ANOTHER MANDAMUS AGAINST THE COMPTROLLER.

The Dock Commissioners have applied for a mandamus to compel Comptroller Green to pay them five hundred thousand dollars, the proceeds of the sale of dock bonds. This amount is due the Department of Docks since June last, and the business of the Department, the officers say, is seriously crippled in consequence of the action of the Comptroller. Of nine millions dollars, to which the Department is entitled, it has thus far only received two millions.

A SMOKER'S PROPERTY SEIZED.

The property in the office of Robert Bailie, broker, No. 2 Wall street, was seized to-day by the Sheriff, on an attachment obtained by G. & J. Stuart & Co., bankers, who affirm that they loaned Bailie $30,000, taking his word as security, and were justified in so doing, as they had previously loaned him amounts on the same security, which he had repaid. Bailie says the affair is a "family matter" and will be arranged soon.

SUIT FORECLOSED.

The foreclosure of the suit brought against the Grand Opera House is to collect a balance of one hundred thousand dollars due November 1st, with interest from August 7th, 1872, and is in the name of Ellen M. Pike, holder of the mortgage, and was brought before the death of S. N. Pike, her husband. The mortgage is not connected with the Pike estate, as the property therein belongs to Mrs. Pike solely.

TRIAL OF DR. IRISH.

The trial of Lucius B. Irish for poisoning Assessor Anderson was continued to-day. Justice Pratt decided that Mrs. Anderson was not a competent witness, and she was excluded. Testimony was given to prove that Anderson occasionally drank to excess, and that he had attempted to jump overboard from a ferry boat.

SALE OF TELEGRAPH STOCK.

Yesterday Cyrus W. Field bought out the interest of a considerable number of holders of stock in the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, amounting in all to about three million of dollars. The price paid was ninety cents on the par value of the stock.

ARRANGEMENT BETWEEN OIL MEN.

The executive committee of the Council of the Petroleum Producers' Association have concluded an arrangement with the Refiners' Association for co-operation, which will be reported to the Council at Oil City on Monday next.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL ROBBED.

While Prof. Tyndall was lecturing on Tuesday night, a burglar got into his room at the Brevoort House and took a purse of gold containing £40.

APOLLO HALL REORGANIZATION.

The Apollo Hall General Committee last evening took action looking to reorganization. A committee was appointed to select men to represent the different wards in the Association.

JURORS IN STOKES' TRIAL.

Nine jurors have been obtained in Stoke's case.

Jack Tar's Troubles in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 19.—A police force is still required to preserve the office of the United States shipping Commissioner against violence by boarding-house masters. There are riotous demonstrations every day. The ships continue taking crews through the Commissioner's office, but generally thought that the old ring of boarding house masters is broken up.

Marine News.

MOVILLE, December 19.—The steamship Anglia has arrived.

LONDON, December 19.—The steamship Matchless, of Boston, was wrecked on the coast of Northumberland. All on board were lost.

NEW YORK, December 19.—The steamship City of Limerick, from Liverpool, has arrived.

PORTLAND, ME., December 19.—The steamship Peruvian, from Liverpool, has arrived.

THE MODOC WAR.

The United States Troops Badly Beaten.

[Telegram to the San Francisco Chronicle.]

YREKA, December 8.—Since George Flock's return from the scene of the Indian disturbances nothing further has been received. Flock says that the Indians now under Capt. Jack, Chief of the remnant of the Modoc tribe, are now raiding on the southeast shore of Tule Lake, and if hard pressed will seek shelter in the lava beds to the southward of the lake. The Indians are said to number about one hundred warriors, who are well organized and very determined. The Modocs are a superior race, and have long been noted for their ill-concealed hostility towards the whites in this section. Scar-faced Charley, Bogus Charley, and One-eyed Watchman (the latter reported killed), who are the leading warriors, all speak good English. There will be great difficulty in getting the Indians out of the lava beds, for the reason that the area is very large and filled with crevices and pit-holes, which are filled with water which it is impossible to cross. The beds are also well stocked with cattle and sheep and covered with bunch grass. The Indians are well supplied with food and water and are protected with natural rifle-pits and ditches, from which it will probably take 2,000 men to dislodge them. General Canby, at Portland, is keeping up constant communication by telegraph with the troops engaged in the recent battle, who are camped at the Natural Bridge, near the mouth of the Lost river. The two companies which left Vancouver on the 4th are now near Jacksonville, about 120 miles from the scene. Great indignation is felt here at the apathy of the troops at the Natural Bridge. It is claimed that at the first battle with the Indians on the 28th, the troops were badly beaten, and since then they have lain quiet. It may be that they are awaiting orders or reinforcements from camps Warner and Bidwell, but in the meantime people are getting killed. George Flock returned to the scene early this morning with six men. More would have went, but there is a great scarcity of arms.

LIST OF THE SETTLERS KILLED.

The following is a complete and correct list of the settlers killed as far as is known: William Brotherton, W. K. Brotherton, Rufus Brotherton, William Boody, W. M. Crevigan, Richard Crevigan, Nicholas Robert, Alex. J. Saper, Collins, and Henry F. Miller. Miller was taken off alive and carried to Jack's camp, where, there is no doubt, he has been horribly tortured to death. Including Wedelin Nus, Dutch Charley and John Thunder, previously reported, this makes fourteen citizens who have fallen victims to the Modocs' vengeance.

THE TROOPS AT THE SCENE.

The troops at present at the scene are in command of Captain Jackson. A small party of friendly Klamath Indians have joined his command. A dispatch to Ashland, Oregon, says that the latest news from the scene of war is that the Indians are now divided into squads, and are off raiding and marauding. Captain Jackson has pursued one party to a rugged place called Rocky Canyon, about fifteen miles from where the first fight occurred. It is thought it will be necessary to starve them out of this place, and that the others can be in detail. Governor Grover, of Oregon, has authorized the raising of a company of volunteers in Jacksonville. A meeting was held at the Court-house, and in two hours the roll was complete. The company left on Wednesday in command of Colonel John E. Ross and Captain H. Kelley. The company, Flock says, arrived in Linkville on Friday night. Linkville is fifteen miles from the scene of war.

THE CAUSE AND WHEREABOUTS OF THE TROUBLE.

Oregon Bulletin, December 5.

From B. F. Dowell, of Lakeview, who is as thoroughly informed as any in the in regard to Indian tribes and troubles in Southern Oregon, we have derived intelligence of the Modoc rebellion and the situation, practically as follows: The Modocs claim the region from the sink of Lost River to Goose Lake, a district 75 miles long, of about 100 miles. It comprises the divide whence the waters of Lost River course westwardly. Modoc Lake, so far as is known, Rhett Lake, is within this region. Quite a number of settlers have located in it, and at least 10,000 head of cattle owned by white men graze there. But the Modocs claim it, despite the treaty with the other tribes of 1862, by which all that country was ceded to the Government. Link River, Langville, and the Klamath Lake settlements are comprised within the disputed area, and the settlers in these places are most dangerously threatened in the present outbreak, for unless ample protection is timely afforded them, massacre and fortune and disappointment may be their fate at the hands of the savages.

The Modocs are led by several chiefs, of whom Scar-faced Jack is the ablest and most influential. He has, too, undoubtedly, backers and advisers among white men in other settlements, who incite him to the desperate stand he has taken against the authorities who seek to remove his tribe to the Yienox Reservation. This reservation is within the region formerly claimed by the Klamath tribe. It is in charge of Captain Ivan D. Applegate, who knows the Indians he has to deal with, and who unites the bravery and the sagacity required for the responsible station. The Yienox is on the main road between Lost River and Goose Lake, by way of Sprague's River, nearly opposite the south fork of that river in the valley. It is about fifty miles distant from the Modocs' country. Had Captain Applegate hanged Scar-faced Jack about a year ago for the murder of another Indian, as he intended to do, and as Jack deserved to be, perhaps this outbreak would not have occurred.

The scene of troubles is 120 miles from Jacksonville. The Modocs in arms number less than seventy warriors, but then they fight with great advantage over the troops sent against them. General Canby was appalled at the likelihood of the outbreak some time back, and immediately adopted proper measures to meet the emergency. The prompt and effective march and attack and signal success of Major Jackson, of the United States Cavalry, whose force hastened in the night from Yiznox to the Modoc camp, and made the attack by early morning, have proven the efficacy of the precautionary action of the commanding General of the Department.

STATE NEWS.

THE population of Erie county, according to the North East *Star*, is 65,000, and it costs $50,000 to take care of the paupers.

A VEIN of coal seven feet seven inches thick, and of excellent quality, has been discovered on the mountain, in White township, Cambria county.

THE trial of James B. Work, formerly Clerk of the Indiana County Commissioners, for forgery in connection with the issue of county bonds, was commenced in the Court of Quarter Sessions, in Indiana, on Tuesday last.

ON Wednesday evening, an iron tank car full of petroleum caught fire at Foster Station, on the Allegheny Valley Road, and was totally destroyed. A spark from the locomotive is supposed to have caused the fire. The car was one of a train, but was detached before any of the others were ignited.

ON Thursday, 12th inst., the house of Mr. Wm. Michaels, of Clearfield county, was destroyed by fire, together with all its contents. The family consisted of Mr. M., his wife—both aged—and a little boy. The fire occurred between 11 and 12 o'clock, and when discovered their only escape was by a window, through which they made their exit, but not until both the old man and wife had badly burned. Everything they possessed was burned, except the scanty night clothing which they had on when aroused from their sleep. Their immediate wants were supplied by the neighbors.

THERE was quite a sad occurrence at the Broad-ford, Indiana county, on Saturday afternoon last. A boy, about twelve or thirteen years of age, named Clark Hotham, was, along with quite a number of other little fellows, skating on the ice near the ferry. It appears that there was a sort of rivalry going on among them in regard to fast skating, and this little fellow being under such headway at one time as to be unable to make a curve so as to avoid places of danger, went down, and as there was no one just at hand able to rescue him, after a few struggles for life, he was driven under the ice by the current, and it was over an hour before his dead body was found.

A STRANGE robbery of a considerable pile of money was effected at the residence of Mr. John Fagan, on the Lake road, east of Erie. Mrs. Fagan had been saving up some money, and had a considerable pile, all in gold coin, and this was placed in a bureau drawer, which was kept locked. The package contained one $100 bill, two $20's and several of smaller denominations, amounting in all to about $235. In the same drawer was a box nearly filled with pennies and five cent pieces, upon which a nearly worn out gold watch chain was strung. This box was also carried away with the old shawl, but a fine brocha shawl lying there was left untouched, the thieves apparently meddling with nothing except that which contained money.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

The Place of Stanton in History.

The Hon. Samuel Hooper, on taking the chair at a lecture recently delivered in Boston, on Edwin M. Stanton, made the following remarks:

"I have been requested, as a personal friend of the late Edwin M. Stanton, to preside at this meeting—an honor which I readily accept, as I fully sympathize with the eloquent lecturer of the evening in his admiration of the character of Mr. Edwin M. Stanton, and of his self-sacrificing devotion to his duties as Secretary of War.

"There is nothing connected with my public position at Washington more satisfactory to me than the opportunity it afforded me to become personally—I may say intimately—acquainted with Abraham Lincoln and Edwin M. Stanton—two names which will always be associated together, and to cover above all others in the history of the eventful period of the great war of the rebellion. In saying this I do not wish to be understood as undervaluing the services of those who conducted the military and naval operations which overcame the rebellion. The popular heroes in any great war are those who lead the forces to victory on the field of battle; the historical heroes are those who, standing behind the forces, influence public sentiment and supply the ideas and the men and material of every kind, to achieve victories."

CORRESPONDENCE.

EDUCATIONAL.

Armstrong County Teachers' Institute.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

THIRD DAY.

KITTANNING, December 18, 1872.

Afternoon Session.—The number of teachers attending has now increased to about 140. After opening in the usual manner, Professor Miller discoursed on teaching grammar to beginners. Professor Hall gave a class drill on the rudiments of vocal music, in which he showed himself proficient in the art. Miss Sadie Huston, of Worthington, read an essay on "Unconscious Influences."

Miss Garfield gave a lesson in Elocution. Miss M. E. Wray of Shady Plain, read an essay. The question, "Does the perpetuity of our Government depend on the success of our common schools?" was announced for debate. Mr. Cooper opened affirmatively; Mr. George, of Eldertown, argued in the negative.

Miss Garfield was then called on for a song, which she gave with much pleasure to the audience. The question box being opened, the following questions were announced and briefly answered: Is it correct to say, "write the numbers under each other?" Is it proper in ordinary reading to assume such tones and gestures as would naturally accompany the emotions indicated by the words? Should pupils be allowed to study six or eight branches at once? What is the practical benefit derived by teachers from writing and reading essays? If the expression, "you had better learn" is not good language, what is the best substitute for it—and some others?

Evening.—There was no evening session of the Institute, the court hall being used for the lecture of Mr. Daniel Dougherty, of Philadelphia, under the patronage of the Kittanning lecture association.

A large and respectable audience assembled to hear the lecture. At about 8 o'clock, Mr. Smith, the Mayor, arose and announced the speaker of the evening, and stated that the next lecture of the course would be by Prof. Murdoch.

FOURTH DAY.

Forenoon.—The Institute assembled at 9 o'clock. Mr. H. M. Jones, County Superintendent of Westmoreland, offered prayer. Prof. Hall led in music. George D. Hunt, of Allegheny city, read an original poem on Modern Pedagogism, the first canto of which was the teacher's mission; the second his adversities, &c.

What aspects modern teaching shows,
What fruit from mental culture grows,—
The teacher's good and noble deeds,
Which youthful mind to wisdom leads;
No theme's more worthy of the muse,
Than these can any writer choose.

Mr. D. E. Bensman read an illustrated Planetary motion. Miss Lizzie Ralston, of Freeport, read a report on Geography. A motion was made and passed to send to institutes of Beaver, Venango, and Jefferson counties, now in session, the following telegrams;—"one hundred and seventy teachers in Armstrong county, send fraternal greeting." An essay was read by Miss Mollie Morrison, of Slate Lick.

The question: Should teachers be paid for attending the County Institutes? was announced, and debated by Mr. Thomhurst, of Leechburg, in the affirmative, and in the negative by Mr. F. P. Wolf, of Dayton. They both gave arguments that should claim the attention of school boards, as well as teachers. After a song by Miss Garfield, the Institute adjourned till the afternoon session.

NESTOR.

FREE BRIDGES.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

While we are talking now about bridges so much, we must bear in mind the time-honored project of the Tripartite, to connect the Point with Temperanceville and the lower wards of Allegheny, having a population of over 50,000, who can now only reach the city by tedious ferry lines or round-about routes to the existing bridges. One who will candidly and coolly look at the subject cannot but perceive what an immense advantage to the lower wards of Pittsburgh, which are now getting more antiquated every year because they are out of the lines of travel. People will not do business where most convenient. The city has for years been growing to the east along the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and following the river in the same direction, the vacant all available ground in that direction within ten miles has now been occupied. The community is now beginning to look in the other direction, where land lying within three miles of the city can be purchased at less price than is now paid for twenty miles in any other direction. The only drawback to the Chartiers valley, is the want of communication at the point with the old city. The bridge at the point would lead the traffic of the lower wards of Allegheny, Temperanceville, and the Chartiers country, directly into and through the lower wards of Pittsburgh, and build up Temperanceville and Chartiers to something we do not imagine. The bridge will, in a few years, pay for all cost of erection.

Any one who watches the stream of travel which now pours through Temperanceville will be satisfied of that fact. There are several plans by which the bridge can be built. Voluntary subscription to stock by the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and the adjoining boroughs of Chartiers and Union joining in the expease of its erection, or subscribing to its stock; the bridge to be free to all, but enough to pay the running expenses and keep up repairs, as soon as it has made enough to redeem its liabilities, appears to be the most feasible. The necessary legislation could easily be procured to submit the project to a vote of the people interested, to do away with the miserable, contemptible opposition of the coal dealers, who, for their own selfish ends, were enabled to have the bill passed that no bridge shall be erected at the Point less than ninety feet in height. Now there is not the remotest probability of the bridge being more than fifty feet from low water. Mr. Editor, I hope so noble and grand improvement will be kept in view by the people and authorities. The effort will be made to push the above plan, as the plan we have been working on is not deemed feasible. Temperanceville is now Pittsburgh, just as much as the Seventh ward is. Temperanceville wants the bridge built to consuminate her nuptials with the old city. Temperanceville is willing to do her part, as are also the boroughs of Chartiers and Union. Let it be put to vote, whether we shall issue and sell bonds, or guarantee the bridge bonds, and I have no doubt we will carry the measure, by ten to one.

TRIPARTITE.

FRIGHTFUL OCCURRENCE IN NEWARK.

A Laborer Literally Ground to Death.

One of the most frightful and appalling occurrences ever witnessed in Newark took place yesterday morning, about eight o'clock, in the new reservoir in course of construction in the old quarry at the head of Mill street, near the Soldiers' Home. For several days past a force of men have been endeavoring to remove a monster rock about 40 tons in weight from the car, and which was embedded in the embankment, withstanding all efforts to dislodge it, declining to budge even for blasting powder. Seated on top of it yesterday morning, taking his "drass" at the drill, was Patrick Nolan, a fine, light hearted young fellow of twenty-one. Suddenly, by a slip of his own accord, the great boulder rolled out, with poor Nolan clinging to the drilling iron on top. In an instant almost the unfortunate youth was lost from sight, and the rock soon stopped rolling. "Great God!" cried a workman, "poor Patsey is underneath!" The men had been standing transfixed, as it were, with terror at the sudden and awful fate of their companion. The exclamation of the workman roused them, and they rushed in vain to "poor Patsey's" assistance. He was not only out of their sight, but beyond the help of the whole world. It was not until they had split the rock in two and then employed a team of oxen to move the halves that the horrible mutilated remains of the dead man were recovered. They were taken to the Morgue. No more work was done yesterday by the survivors. A second man had his foot badly crushed.

FISK'S MURDER.

Stokes Tells His Story.

Stokes, the alleged murderer of Jas. Fisk, Jr., related the following to a reporter:

"As God shall judge me, I did not expect to meet James Fisk that Saturday afternoon; I had no idea of coming across him at all that day; I had not seen him before for some time, and I had heard that he was still sick of the small-pox. I was at the Grand Central Hotel with some friends looking for other friends, and I was rambling to and fro about the hotel when I met him accidentally in the street. This accident, so help me my God." (The last sentence very solemnly.) "I had been very seldom to the Grand Central Hotel; only three times before in my life, to believe, and only once before in the second story; so that I knew nothing about the interior of the hotel at all. While rambling around I met James Fisk, and he met me; we met face to face, and the moment he saw me he put his hand in his pocket. He had his pistol ready. I saw it; I was as plain as I see that finger, skin cap of your's on your knees there. More plainly, for the light was much brighter and clearer than it is here. I raised my pistol; he fired and I fired, and I knew no more, so great was my excitement, until they brought me into the presence of Mr. Fisk. Even then I did not know that he was wounded. He seemed calm enough, and was half sitting up on a sofa. He never said I shot him or killed him, or anything of the kind. He merely said to the officer who asked me if I recognized me, 'Yes, I know the man; it is Mr. Stokes.' Nothing more. He even looked at me somewhat in his old fashion, I think—sadly, yet not angrily, almost tenderly. I felt almost like asking him to shake hands with me, but he waved his hand, and they took me away, and I never knew anything about that wound in the abdomen they talked so much about until the next day. I thought all the time I had only wounded him slightly, that it was all a small matter, and I wanted to get on bail at once. I had not the slightest idea of killing James Fisk, and no man was more sorry to hear of his death, for with all his faults Jim had good stuff in him, and so man knew it better than I, for I knew both sides of him. But he was afraid that afternoon, and I shall prove it this time; and shall prove what was done with the pistol; prove it to the satisfaction of the world this time."

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

The Louisiana Citizens' Committee at the White House.

AN INVESTIGATION OF THE DIFFICULTY ASKED.

Colfax's Acceptance of the "Tribune" Editorship Denied.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED

WASHINGTON, December 19, 1872.

THE LOUISIANA CITIZENS' COMMITTEE AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

This afternoon the Louisiana Citizens' Committee, in accordance with a previous arrangement through Attorney General Williams, had an interview with President Grant in his business office at the Executive Mansion. Judge Campbell explained the purpose of their coming to Washington, and gave a brief account of the condition of affairs in Louisiana, in consequence of which commerce was seriously affected and trade generally so injured that the people are dismayed. This unfavorable condition of affairs not only injured that State, but other States having close business relations with Louisiana. As there was no prospect of a just and satisfactory solution of the present trouble by means of the agency now at work, the people, through the committee, asked that in this exigency Associate Justice Bradley, of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Judge Wood, of the Circuit Court of the United States, may take charge of the judicial administration of the Circuit Court sitting in New Orleans.

Judge Campbell said that when he occupied a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States he was twice requested by the chief magistrate to perform such duty, in order that the force, power and influence of the court should be felt and respected, and he also went there twice at his own instance. He did not know of a more serious condition of affairs than that which now existed in Louisiana. He could see no relief except in this manner now suggested. The Judges whom he mentioned having greater power and independence than the Judge who now presides in the Circuit Court, the committee had considered proper a solution of the difficulties so far as the judicial question was concerned. In the second place, the President of the United States, living 1,100 miles from New Orleans, could not be expected to have knowledge of all the facts. What the people of Louisiana wanted, that the President would, and what all good men desired, was *right* in this matter, about which there were conflicting statements and criminating remarks. The people of that State, represented by the committee, also ask the Executive of the United States to send to New Orleans three independent, impartial, learned and just men, to make full inquiry into all the facts, to take testimony, and thoroughly explore the situation. They desired that all the facts be reported to the President. He repeated that what they wanted was a clear, exact, truthful, honest investigation into all matters involved, and they also asked that the President submit their memorial to Congress, together with the result of the investigation made in the manner indicated. The memorial contained the signatures of many of the wealthiest and best men to be found in Louisiana, and what they had to say in regard to society. Its apprehension was that things have gone beyond either local or State power. But in advance of any appeal to Congress, they asked the President to make a candid examination of their condition through three of the best men in the land, and to submit the subject to Congress for determination, if this should become necessary, but it may not be so.

President Grant, in reply, said he supposed it was competent for the Supreme Court to designate any one of its members to proceed to Louisiana, but he did not think it would be quite proper for him to make a request of them. Congress had power to investigate the facts in the case presented, but he did not propose to interfere with local affairs in that State by putting one set of officers or another in power. Although numerous telegrams, letters and papers had been laid before him, he had not felt justified in the administration until a decree of the United States Court was attempted to be set aside, or resisted by the last Governor of the State, or a United States Marshal was simply instructed to see that the decree of the Federal court was sustained, and military forces were to be called in requisition to support the Federal authority. He would not feel at liberty to make a request that Judge Bradley go to New Orleans particularly, as he is wanted here while the Court is in session, even though if the Court should made a request, it would meet with his approbation.

Judge Campbell said there was no authority under the constitution or laws of the United States for a Federal court to interfere with the affairs of a State, as it had in Louisiana, and he briefly alluded to the decree and the action based thereon, and its effect in seating and unseating persons elected to office.

The President, during the colloquy with Judge Campbell, said his confidence in the people of Louisiana was that the court had merely decided who were legal canvassers; and even if, as stated in the case, the court exceeded its authority, its decision will have to be respected until the decision shall be set aside by a superior court. It would be dangerous for a President to set a precedent of interfering with the decisions of the courts.

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COLFAX AND THE N. Y. "TRIBUNE."

The reports that Colfax has accepted the editorship of the *Tribune*, are erroneous. He has to-day replied to many inquiries that the negotiations on the subject had not resulted in any agreement; that yesterday by mutual consent they were regarded as terminated. He leaves to-morrow to spend the holiday recess with his family in the west.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Charles B. Wilkinson, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District of Missouri. Postmasters—B. M. Crawford, Wamego, Kansas; J. F. Whipps, New Lexington, Ohio; H. T. Cheever, Delaware, Illinois; Mrs. Eliza Sellers, Pekin, Illinois; F. M. Tripp, Farmer City, Illinois; Samuel Matthews, Sidney, Ohio; John McArthur, Chicago, Illinois.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in executive session this afternoon, confirmed the following nominations: James H. Burdick, marshal for Dakota Territory; William Pruod, Attorney for Dakota; Alexander Hall, marshal, for the western district of Pennsylvania; Chancey N. Noteware, Coiner of the branch mint at Carson City, Nevada.

Railway Collision.

ST. LOUIS, December 19.—About half-past seven o'clock last night a passenger train from Chicago for this city collided with a freight train, at Anderson station, between Springfield and Cashneville, wrecking three freight cars, and killing J. Hawk, engineer of the passenger train.

THE OLD WORLD.

FRANCE.

A FLOOD IN PARIS.

PARIS, December 19.—The Seine has overflowed in this city. The quays are flooded, the stores near them closed, and all traffic in that quarter is carried on by boats beyond Berey suburb, on the right bank of the Seine. The houses in the vicinity of the river are standing in one vast lake of water.

OUTRAGES ON PILGRIMS.

PARIS, December 19.—The Mayor of Nantes has been dismissed from office for not giving sufficient protection to the pilgrims of Lourdes.

The motion introduced in the Assembly to inquire into the responsibility of the Government for outrages suffered by the pilgrims has consequently been withdrawn.

AN UNBELIEVER.

M. Roelu, a distinguished member of the Institute, has been struck from the jury list because he acknowledged that he did not believe in the existence of God.

CLAIMS AGAINST HAYTI.

The *Journal des Debats* says the French Government has no intention of sending men-of-war to Hayti to support the claims of French citizens.

DUTIES ON RAW MATERIALS.

In the Assembly M. Bonnect's motion against duties on raw materials was, after further debate, rejected by a vote of 461 to 158.

RELIEF FOR SUFFERERS.

"Urgency" was granted for a proposal to appropriate 200,000 francs for the relief of sufferers by the inundations in France.

GREAT BRITAIN.

VERDICTS OF MURDER.

LONDON, December 19.—The *Times* assizes column this morning contains six verdicts of murder, with the sentence of death, which has been passed upon the culprits.

ROBERT BOWLES RELEASED.

Robert Bowles has been released on $20,000 bail.

AN ANNIVERSARY WITHOUT A DISTURBANCE.

DUBLIN, December 19.—The anniversary of the closing of the gates of Londonderry passed off yesterday without disturbance.

LONG STANDING DISPUTE SETTLED.

LONDON, December 19.—Important action was taken yesterday, which settles a long standing dispute with the operators in the cotton mills of Blackburn. At a meeting of masters of card rooms hands, a compromise was effected whereby three-quarters of the advance in wages asked was conceded.

STRIKERS PUNISHED.

Five men who were employed in the Beckton Gas Works have been convicted of threatening the manager with violence, and sentenced each to a year's imprisonment at hard labor.

"DIED IN HONOR."

The London *Times*, eulogizing Greeley, says he died in honor. The people of the United States felt that he was a most genuine American.

BELGIUM.

THE CITY OF GHENT FLOODED.

BRUSSELS, December 19.—Dispatches from Ghent report that the streams in that section have risen above their embankments. The country is inundated, and the water is three feet deep in some of the streets in Ghent.

CASUALTIES.

Explosion of a Switch Engine.

LAFAYETTE, IND., December 19.—About five o'clock this morning the switch engine on the L. N. A. & C. Railroad exploded while standing at the corner of Fifth and Union streets. There were only two persons on the engine, David McNary, the engineer, better known as "Sandy," and a youth named Kilgore. The engineer escaped with a few bruises, and the latter was found dead. His body was blown some distance and badly injured, but will probably recover. The houses on either side of the street were completely ruined, and what was the largest sale in society. An apprehension was that things have gone beyond either local or State power. But in advance of any appeal to Congress, they asked the President to make a candid examination of their condition through three of the best men in the land, and to submit the subject to Congress for determination, if this should become necessary, but it may not be so.

President Grant, in reply, said he supposed it was competent for the Supreme Court to designate any one of its members to proceed to Louisiana, but he did not think it would be quite proper for him to make a request of them. Congress had power to investigate the facts in the case presented, but he did not propose to interfere with local affairs in that State by putting one set of officers or another in power. Although numerous telegrams, letters and papers had been laid before him, he had not felt justified in the administration until a decree of the United States Court was attempted to be set aside, or resisted by the last Governor of the State, or a United States Marshal was simply instructed to see that the decree of the Federal court was sustained, and military forces were to be called in requisition to support the Federal authority. He would not feel at liberty to make a request that Judge Bradley go to New Orleans particularly, as he is wanted here while the Court is in session, even though if the Court should made a request, it would meet with his approbation.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

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KING, REED & CO.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 96¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 51f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111¾@111¾.

COLORADO will in all probability soon be admitted into the Union as a State. They claim 100,000 population, and $25,000,000 valuation, with prospects bright for the future.

IT turns out that all the telegraph companies in the United States are willing to sell their lines to their government except the Western Union. Mr. President Orton violently assails the proposition at every step of its progress. Why?

AT Fort Scott, Kansas, at the general election held a day or two since, it was voted to donate $50,000 in bonds of the city to encourage manufacturing enterprises. This is protection pure and simple. Kansas cannot sell her corn at remunerative prices until her manufactories build up a consuming population.

THE final settlement of the vexed Louisiana muddle, through the cutting of the Gordian knot, by the President's recognizing the Pinchbeck Legislature, seems to give satisfaction in all quarters except those immediately connected with the Warmoth faction. The country is well rid of the whole matter and will thank the President for ending it.

THE House Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads will doubtless report in favor of the repeal of the Postoffice regulation collecting double postage on letters not fully prepaid. We never could see the justice of this rule, and since it has wholly failed to prevent the mailing of letters with only partial prepayment of postage we hope it will be discontinued, so that hereafter, single postage will be collected on matter not prepaid.

GOLD continues to decline as the time for the January disbursements on Government coupons draws near. The importations falling off as is usual at this season of the year, causes the demand for the precious article to grow less. There is no longer, really, any reason for gold to bear a premium, and if our exportations could be made to increase until they equalled or exceeded the imports, there would be little use for it except to pay duties with.

FOR THE sake of humanity we are glad to learn that the charges of bribery against Senator-elect Patterson, formerly of this State, now of South Carolina, have been investigated and dismissed as groundless. They appear to have been brought through malice and disappointed rage by his enemies, one of whom has confessed as much. It is well to know that many of such charges so flippantly made and echoed by opposing factions prove without foundation. The world is not yet as bad as some bitter partisans would have us believe, and we are always glad to help prove the fact by pointing out such bare-faced attempts to impeach the character of our public men, when they are simply bald lies. We do not personally know Mr. Patterson, but because he is a slandered public man and in a measure a representative man, we delight to publish his acquittal of the charge of high crime and misdemeanor. Those journals which were prompt to repeat and aggravate the charge against him should be manly enough to publish his proof of innocence. Will they do it?

LIKE some of the confederate exiles, who, it will be remembered, voluntarily started on a prilgrimage to South America after the collapse of the rebellion and were subsequently glad to return to their native soil, many of the Alsatian refugees are finding their love of country which drove them back into the interior of France, gradually yielding to the more imperious demands of nature. Thousands of these who left Alsace and Lorraine at the time of the German occupation and sought new homes and work in the interior are finding their way back to the more familiar and remunerative homes which they deserted. We read in the German *Correspondent* that "large numbers of Alsatian workmen, who after choosing the French nationality have vainly tried to find employment in the Vosges Department, gradually make up their minds to return with a heavy heart to Alsace; and they may be seen any day in bands of from two or three to thirty or forty ascending the valley of the Moselle on foot, carrying their slender baggage on their backs, and looking like sad and disappointed men. They are often heard to complain of their *cures*, who had persuaded them to emigrate; for a part of the Catholic clergy had urged on their flocks to make a grand demonstration at the time of the option: but as it did not occur to the clergy to supply their obedient parishioners with the means of living, the poor people, after being sent forth to exist as they best could, are now returning into Alsace sadly crest-fallen. They have ceased to sing, and the cry of *vive la France!* no longer finds a vent and sticks in their throats. This counter-emigration has attained large proportions, and will go on for a long time to come. At Paris these facts are passed over in silence."

Amor Patria is doubtless an inspiring theme, but when the children are crying for much needed food, and the wolf stands on the door-step self-preservation becomes the first, as it is the strongest law of our nature.

A GOOD MOVE.

We learn with pleasure that the preliminary steps have been taken in the right direction, for the ultimate removal of the unsightly and no longer safe pile of stones and mortar situated in Allegheny, and known as the Western Penitentiary. This institution, besides being an eye-sore to our sister city, and a great drawback to the beauty and symmetry of its parks, has outlived its time, and is no longer suitable for the present humanitarian system of congregated convict labor. It was designed, when built over a generation ago, for the then prevailing system of solitary confinement, and is therefore wholly unsuited to the present time. It is too small, besides, to accommodate the wants of this end of the State, being even now constantly overcrowded, with two and three occupying the same cell, often provoking discord and consequent punishment. A proposition has been submitted once or twice to the Legislature to build in some other place an additional penitentiary to confine in a proper manner the increasing number of convicts, but having been so far postponed, we submit the question whether it would not be much better, in view of the above facts, to abandon the present buildings entirely and build one somewhere on the line of one of the railroads sufficiently large and properly modelled to answer the demands of the service of the present day. Additional accommodations must necessarily be provided, and soon, too, within the next year or two at farthest, unless our law-makers will rest satisfied to continue the process of packing the unfortunate convicts together like swine. It will be cheaper in the end, besides more in accord with the present excellent system, to abandon the penitentiary and build a new one outside the limits of a crowded city, one large enough to answer the purpose. There is no necessity for two in this part of the State, and as long as additional room is imperatively demanded, far better to make one job of it, and complete the affair in a proper manner. In addition to what we have said with reference to the present penitentiary, we might add, that our information is direct, that it is wholly unsafe, and utterly insufficient to retrain and hold the prisoners, if they determined to break out. Witness the recent escape of two desperate characters, whose ingenious methods the closest and most faithful scrutiny could not have foreseen, as a proof of the insecurity of which we have spoken. In a word, we are compelled in truth to admit that we have the authority of one of the Board of Inspectors for the assertion, that nothing but moral suasion and the convict's fear of losing the credits which his good conduct has gained for him since entering the prison, holds the four hundred desperadoes inside of the penitentiary walls. This is rather a flimsy and unreliable guard, considering the character of those confined over the river, and it is possible that we may wake up some fine morning and find the country swarming with gentlemen in striped clothes respectfully asking of us the loan of our pocket-books or our horses, bonds, etc. Forewarned is forearmed, and we call the attention, thus early, of our legislators to the possibility of such a danger, and urge them, by all the force we possess, to second the action of the Councils of Allegheny, and provide for the removal of the present prison by authorizing the erection of a new, safe and properly constructed one as soon as it can be done. Sooner the better, as years may be needed in its construction.

A PLEA FOR CAPITAL.

There should be no antagonism between capital and labor, no matter in what direction they are united. The former is wholly dependent on the latter for its practical and profitable employment, while the same is true of labor, which must ever look to capital for opportunities and direction. Labor being the more humble and improvident of the two, is more apt to be oppressed, as the wants of nature are stern and unflinching in their demands, whilst capital can afford at times of depression to await its opportunity. The condition of the laborer is much more sympathized with by the mass of the people, as his troubles, sorrows and grievances are more apt to be displayed to the gaze of the public than those of capital. We have often lent the use of our columns to the proper elucidation of the labor questions of the day, and enlisted our support in their behalf, as there is a touch of kinship between us, and the heart naturally turns toward the side of the weak and lowly. Nor do we intend ever to abate one jot of our just appreciation of the wants and necessities of the laboring poor, when properly engaged in legitimate and useful employment.

But we propose at this time to look briefly into the demands of capital upon us, and if possible, suggest some remedies for what appears to us gross and dangerous hindrances to its proper expansion.

At present the market value of money is enormously, disproportionately high, unreasonably so, affecting the business interests and investments of our manufacturers to a positively alarming extent. They have been caught napping by the money-lenders who are constantly on the alert for just such times as these, when twelve, fifteen, yea, eighteen per cent. interest can be forced out of borrowers of money by an unlooked-for stringency—just such an one as we are now, and have been for a month past, suffering under. Of course, it will be argued, and with a sense of propriety and reason, that is hard to overcome with mere words, that money is worth just what it will bring in the market, the same as pig-iron or petroleum, stocks or stationery. While this is true and cannot be gainsaid—in fact it stares one in the face this very day—it only shows that the course of capital is not always smooth and rosy. We have seen some of our leading manufacturers' paper offering on the street lately, at the outside rates above named, nor is the shaving done wholly on the curb-stones. This is a bad state of affairs, and must work disastrously on our progress as a manufacturing city. These men who are using large capital, and operating extensive works, employing hundreds, and in some cases thousands of laborers and skilled workmen, should not be compelled to submit to such outrageous and unusual rates for money. There ought to be some remedy provided, and there certainly must be be if we are to continue prosperously, in case these periodical financial stringencies occur as frequently in the future as in the past. There is but one other alternative, and that is more caution, less credit and less expansion of facilities for turning out work.

We have always guardedly opposed the laws punishing usury, because, in the first place, they appeared to be dead letters on the statute books; and secondly, the prevailing sentiment of these latter days appeared to favor a free money market, arguing that money should not be restricted in value, which, in principle, appears to be only fair and equitable. But we must confess that our opinions on this subject are beginning to waver, as we find such undue advantage taken of the license acquired by the non-enforcement of the laws limiting the value of money loaned on interest. Public necessity may demand their enforcement some day, and that ere long, and we imagine a wholesome lesson will thus be taught which can only result to the benefit of our leading industries. It has grown to be a standing remark, that invested capital now-a-days is only useful to make fat bank dividends, and the manufacturer is of small account when money is tight. Unless a change for the better is soon made, the result will be disastrous on both the capitalist and laborer, as the one must suffer with the other. The matter is referred to the consideration of the Constitutional Convention, with the hope that some middle ground may be established which may protect the interests of both borrower and lender.

Another source of never ending trouble to the manufacturer is the constantly recurring "strikes" among the laboring classes. These unprofitable conflicts are usually, if not uniformly, the work of indolent and improvident idlers, and always result in great injury to both capital and labor. We are firm believers in the doctrine of "fair pay for fair work," but have yet to learn of a single fustance where good has resulted from unlawful combinations to enforce unreasonable demands. The laborer is worthy of his hire, but let him make his demands in a proper and legal way, and if they be not unreasonable, they will be acceded to by all judicious employers. These are some of the drawbacks to a more extensive progress among our manufacturers and call for careful study by the Convention called to remedy the defects in our organic law. May we not hope that such questions of material economy and practical legislation shall engage a full and due share of attention, to the end that all our resources may be enabled to enjoy a more complete development, and that all classes of our people may be benefited thereby.

Our grand old Commonwealth must look to its manufactures for its greatest growth and prosperity in the future as in the past, and anything tending to hinder or injure their expansion must become the subject for our most serious thought. There are other matters connected with this subject which bear directly on the future growth of our city, that we shall speak of hereafter, hoping thereby to enlist public discussion on the topics which are intimately associated with the prosperity of our manufacturing industries. In the meantime we call upon our immediate representatives in the Constitutional Convention, while they do not fail for a moment to guard the interests of labor and ever be on the alert to their importance, that they also bear in mind that it is equally important to remember that capital must not be wholly overlooked.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

CRANBERRIES are bringing $10 a barrel in North Harwich, Mass.

A CUSTOM House officer in Maine seized one nutmeg, and it was sold in due form of law.

SOME nice Detroit men stole twenty-seven gates the other night and piled them up on a vacant lot.

MEN now pass through the Hoosac Tunnel, but several more lives will have to be sacrificed before the bore is completed.

A SYRACUSE man has turned up, who was supposed to be dead five years ago, and found his heirs calmly enjoying his property.

LATE English journals allude to a rumor that poison, and not rheumatism, was the cause of the recent severe illness of King Amadeus.

A SOUTHERN paper says that "Barlow county, Ga., has turned out eighteen ministers since the war." It doesn't state what they turned out for.

FOUR hundred miles of narrow gauge railroads are to be built in California, and a company with seven millions of capital has been organized to do it.

AT Muscatine, Iowa, recently, some naughty boys locked up a church during service, and obliged the congregation to climb out of the windows.

THE Massachusetts Legislature summoned to meet in extra session, on account of the great fire, have taken advantage of it to vote themselves an increase of pay.

WE are told that the Edinburgh horse-cars are lighted in the evening by gas. If it was as poor as our Pittsburgh gas it would drive everybody out of the cars at once.

A MEMBER of the Mexican Congress, the other day, made a violent speech against railroad building, declaring his preference for the old system of mule transportation.

AN Ohio cheese merchant has invented an electrical machine for destroying skippers in cheese, and the best hotels in Cleveland have upon their bills of fare: "Cheese struck by lightning."

A FEARFUL connubial epidemic is raging in Cleveland, Ohio. It affects none but lawyers, and the symptoms seem to be an uncontrollable desire to get married, with an inclination to keep house.

THE bridge across the Tolahusha river at Grenada, Miss., built jointly by the Mississippi and Tennessee and Mississippi Central Railways was burned on Saturday afternoon by sparks from an engine.

A ST. LOUIS man, about to depart West, desires to sell a sitting in one of the most eligible groceries in town. The store is one of the most powerful in market, and the cracker and sugar barrels are within easy distance.

A MAIDEN of sixty lately died in Westmoreland, England, and left $500,000 to a gentleman who had captured her mature affections. The will is now being contested on the ground of irregularity, incapacity and ignorance.

IF a person in a house on fire has the presence of mind to apply a wet cloth or handkerchief to their mouth and nostrils, a passage can be effected through the densest smoke without any serious inconvenience. If possible, envelop the head and face completely.

IF fish did not devour each other and men did not devour the victors, there is no telling what would become of the ocean. Two herrings in three years would produce 154,000,000, and in twenty years would fill the ocean, so that they would have no room to move about in.

A SUIT for damages is pending in Mansfield, Ohio, against a railroad company by a man who was put off the train because it was believed he had the small-pox. The man held a ticket at the time and physician's certificate, saying that there was no danger of his giving the disease, and he proposes to test their value.

A NOVEL turkey hunt has been devised in Pittsfield, Mass. A turkey is tied to a stake, the hunters arranged in a circle around and at some distance from the stake, blindfolded and bidden to go." The fellow who gets the turkey has him. The amount of ingenuity displayed against each other and sprawling upon the ground done by the hunters before one of their number captures the fowl, affords no end of amusement to the spectators. It is just the thing for Christmas sport.

EXPLOSIONS of kerosene lamps are frequently produced in the attempt to extinguish them by blowing down the chimney. This is a dangerous practice, and should always be avoided. The desired result can be accomplished much more certainly and safely by giving a sharp and rather prolonged puff exactly at right angles to the top of the chimney. The draft thus created draws the flame away from the wick, when the carbonic acid immediately below the departing flame also extinguishes the red-hot charred end of the wick.

FOREIGN NOTES.

MARIE ANTOINETTE'S work-table has been put in the Louvre. The Empress Eugenie bought it at a sale some years back for £1,720, and it was fortunately saved from the Tuileries before the fire.

THE death of Goethe's daughter-in-law, a lady aged seventy-five, has just been announced. Though she lived but a sorry life with the great man's son, she was the light of her father-in-law's eyes, and a person highly distinguished for her mental endowments.

ONE of the little pleasantries of the "gods" at the London Opera House consists in throwing on to the stage a boquet, to which a piece of twine is attached. When *prima donna* goes to pick up the nosegay, it is suddenly drawn up again, amidst the roars of the "deities."

THE death is announced of a granddaughter of Flora Macdonald. This was Miss A. Jeffrey, a widow lady, the daughter of Captain James Macdonald, of Kindlygarry, Isle of Skye. She died at Drimsynie House, Argyleshire, the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Livingstone, in her seventy-ninth year.

A PARISIAN critic, speaking of the condition of the French stage, says: "The Parisian stage has become simply an illustrated edition of the journals of fashion. People go there to study new costumities and to seek inspiration for the next ball." And it thus frequently happens that if actresses dress like regular duchesses, duchesses return the compliment by dressing like actresses.

TEMPERANCE people have their own delirium tremens. The temperance question, now much agitated in France, brings to the surface one ingenious reformer, Dr. Prosper Despine, whose zeal for the cause is at least equal to his invention. He proposes to outlaw the growth of the grape, and to make the French abstemious by encouraging the propagation of the worms which destroy the roots of the vine.

A SWEDISH lady, the Countess Skenns, has arrived in Paris with the intention of organizing there a new expedition—a feminine one—for the succor of Dr. Livingstone, as she thinks the work done by Mr. H. Stanley is not sufficient. She states that she well knows Central Africa, which she explored in company with her husband; and she alleges that she is personally acquainted with all the chiefs of the country.

OHIO NEWS.

A MAN named Isaac Meredith, who was taken up by the police in Dayton, Ohio, last week, supposed to be insane, and committed to jail for safe keeping, was found dead in his cell Wednesday morning. Papers on his person showed that he was a veteran soldier of the 104th O. V. I., and had resided in Bethlehem township, Stark county, Ohio. His age was about 35 years and he had lost his right arm and right eye from wounds in the service.

BRUCE HUSSEY, a hard working farmer of Tymochtee township, near Upper Sandusky, Ohio, returned home Wednesday evening under the influence of liquor. Being displeased with some domestic matters, he began to abuse his family, when upon his wife and four children left him and went to the house of John Gibson, Mrs. Hussey's brother. Mr. Hussey followed, entered the house, a quarrel ensued, and Gibson took his rifle and shot Hussey through the head, killing him instantly.

THE CHEROKEE NATION.

Its Doom.

The Missouri *Republican*, after referring to the want of education among the Cherokees, says:

"The great difficulty, and one that it seems impossible to overcome, is the task of dissipating the prejudices of the full blood element. They are a solid mass of inert matter, and the activities of the age do not reach them. In their legislative assemblies they vote solid against anything that threatens to disturb them with change. They are Indians in instinct; wish to have no relations with the whites, and hold to their native Cherokee with the force of patriotic devotion. It may be demonstrated to them that, where two races meet, the stronger will absorb or exterminate the weaker; but the teachings of history do not reach this people. They hold themselves as the wards of the Government.

"Repeated promises have been made to them that, in the distant land west of the Mississippi, they have secured to them 'a permanent home, which shall, under the most solemn guaranty of the United States, be and remain theirs forever; a home that shall never in all future time be embarrassed by having extended around it the lines, or placed over it the jurisdiction of a Territory or State, nor be pressed upon by the extension in any way of the limits of any other State or Territory or State.' (Treaty of May 6, 1828.) To their simple minds a bargain is a bargain. They have given their lands in Tennessee and Georgia and Alabama in exchange for this country, and here they have been promised security from the intrusion of the whites. They rely upon the good faith of the Government, holding a solemn treaty good against acts of Congress, the law of races, commercial extension and the moral atmosphere diffused by a locomotive.

"And here are these 10,000 Indians, profoundly ignorant of all that surrounds them; destiny advancing upon them in the shape of territorial bills, conditional land grants to railroads, professional land-grabbers and the obliteration of their tribal relations, and nobody can be found willing to tell them the truth and urge them to prepare themselves for the emergency. An English education, which could be their only armor for the strife of races, they cannot get, and apparently do not want. They are peaceable Indians; but unless they are aroused into life enough to mingle with the life around them they will soon be swept away by the surging current of the civilization that is now beating and dashing at their doors."

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 67 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH,
CHARTERED IN 1862.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. G. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Ailworth, F. Hahn, G. Fohanbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Edwd. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John B. Bailey, Solicitor.

PERSONAL.

FATHER GAVAZZI has returned to Rome.

MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS is a graceful skater.

THE Marquis of Waterford has denied the report that he intends to become a Roman Catholic.

A PROPOSITION is pending in Congress to award Mrs. General Meade a yearly pension of $2,000.

AGASSIZ can get along on one meal per day, and feel well. Eating is a mere habit, and very expensive.

BAYARD TAYLOR never eats a meal away from home without having a dish of oatmeal to sip from. He says it keeps the brain clear.

THE Baroness de Samuel, an enormously wealthy Jewess of London, and sister-in-law of Sir David Solomon, formerly Lord Mayor of the city, is about to marry a young English nobleman. The Baroness is very old, but the nobleman is very poor.

A MARRIAGE was recently celebrated between M. Alexandre de Girardin, son of the journalist, and Mlle. Vimercati. The witnesses for the bridegroom were Admiral Fleuriot de l'Angle and Count O'Donnell, and for the bride, Marshal Canrobert and the Chevalier Nigra, Minister of Italy.

A DESPERADO at Chattanooga, Saturday, knocked down Mr. Colwell, a merchant, and, sitting upon his body, stabbed him terribly with a bowie-knife, killing him. Then, when an arrest was attempted, he shot and killed two policemen and wounded a third, afterward escaping across the river in a canoe.

A SAD tableaux but not an uncommon one: A small, wretched looking house. Outside a miserable apology for a man, crazed by drink, assaulting the door, and making the air resound with his curses. Inside a thin, pale woman with a wan expression, pressing one hand over her heart, and with the other heating a poker in the fire.

AN extraordinary case came before the Louisville courts recently, the dispute being over the ownership of a baby. There were two claimants, one a white woman and the other a colored woman. Each brought witnesses to prove that she was the mother of the child in question, and the court eventually decided in favor of the colored woman.

WHEN Mrs. Stanton was delivering her lecture on the Coming Girl, in Green Bay, the other night, she told how her father, when they were going over the highlands of Scotland together, had a pair of boots made for her, and how she walked therein just as many miles as he, and just as well. After the lecture, a bronze-faced, furzy individual stepped around to the green room, and putting forth a knotted palm, said: "Ah! wi' ye shek hann's wi' the man that wha made the booties for ye!" and there he was. She did.

DANIEL DOUGHERTY, the legal adviser and confidential friend of the late Edwin Forrest, has entered a *caveat* in the office of the Register of Wills, at Philadelphia, to take no action in relation to the estate of Mr. Forrest until further notice. This, it is understood, has been done in order that the regularly-attested will of the deceased may be presented. Rumor has it that the divorced wife of Mr. Forrest has a claim to her dower, and will press the same urgently. When the divorce took place an alimony of $5,000 per annum was allowed, and of course this ceases with Mr. Forrest's death. It is also stated that in all the transactions that have been made regarding Mr. Forrest's property a reservation had to be made relative to the divorced wife's interest.

PETROLEUM FOR FUEL.

Discovery of a New and Economical Fuel.

(From the San Francisco Alta California, Dec. 3.)

On Monday and Tuesday afternoon a large number of citizens, by invitation, visited the brass foundry of Mr. W. T. Garnett, on Fremont street, for the purpose of witnessing some experiments with a new fuel recently invented and patented by Dr. Frederick Wm. Keyser, in this State. They were shown into that portion of the establishment occupied by the furnaces, and in one corner found a brick furnace some eight feet long and six feet hight. On the top of this was an iron tank holding about ten gallons, which was filled with crude petroleum. From this tank a pipe about an inch and a half in diameter led into the side of the furnace. A small jet of oil, not larger than a small goose-quill, was permitted to flow out of this tube; a light is placed beneath this jet, and it immediately ignites. Another pipe about an inch in diameter leads from a steam boiler stationed some fifteen feet away. This pipe leads a small jet of steam upon the burning oil, and the moment the steam strikes the oil the oxygen in the water is set free and ignites with a tremendous roar, generating in a very few moments a most intense white heat. From this small source the entire chamber of the furnace, which is some two feet by five feet, is filled with a blaze of intense heat, and not one cannot gaze on it for more than a moment at a time. This flame possesses all the heat of an oxyd-hydrogen flame, and beneath its fierce power the hardest metals melt in a few moments. The inventor of the apparatus by which the elements of heat, which nature so generously provides, can be utilized, is a very modest man, saying that he did not want to bring his discovery before the public until he had fully demonstrated that it would do all he claimed for it. He says that the cost of his furnaces will be only a nominal sum—that they will be within the reach of everyone who owns a quartz ledge. While the amount of oil consumed in twenty-four hours will not exceed ten gallons, at a cost of $2. The doctor has every confidence in his discovery, and declares his ability to furnish fuel for a voyage of one of the Panama steamers to and from Panama for the insignificant sum of $100, while the entire quantity will not weigh to exceed twenty-five tons. He further says that at an expense of $5 per day he can run furnaces that will smelt one ton of ore every thirty minutes. If only one-half of what is claimed can be accomplished, the discovery will prove of incalculable advantage to the mining interests of the Pacific coast, and will create a revolution in steam travel throughout the world.

Most Important Notice.

We publish below the testimonial of Mr. James Irvin, one of our best known citizens, and a gentleman whose word may be confidently relied on, to the efficacy of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, a cheap medicine for coughs and recent lung diseases, which Dr. K. has prepared expressly to meet the thousands of cases that are heard coughing daily through our streets, every one of which could be cured in less than forty-eight hours, and at a cost of 75 cents. Who would cough through seventy-five hours at a cent an hour, when Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup is as sure to cure them as night follows day.

DR. KEYSER:—You have asked my opinion about your cough medicine, and I can cheerfully say that I have used your Pectoral Syrup on one occasion during last spring. I thought at one time that I was surely going to have some serious pulmonary disease, as I coughed up large quantities of matter. I found my disease would not yield to anything else, as I had tried various remedies and several of the best doctors without benefit. After the first dose of your Pectoral, I received quite a relief, and had I not used the whole bottle until I was entirely cured.

JAMES IRVIN,
No. 203 Third avenue.

Sold at the Doctor's Medicine Depot and office for Lung and Chronic diseases, 167 Liberty street.

Lung examinations daily.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Faber & Van Doren,

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

TIN CAN MANUFACTORY.

Why go East for your Tin Cans when you can be supplied with a superior article for less money?

LARD CANS—3, 5 and 6 lb. sizes,
SPICE CANS,
PAINT CANS,
Manufactured at
Miller's Screw Top Can Manufactory
In Bown's New Building.

Entrance off Virgin alley, one door from Wood street.

All Orders promptly filled.

D. MILLER & CO.

79. 79.

R. A. HALL,

Human and Artificial Hair Goods
AND TOILET ARTICLES.

We are always receiving new goods and all the latest styles as soon as they are out. Also, a good stock of everything in the Real and Imitation Hair line can be found at 79 Fourth avenue, nearly opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. Ladies and Children's Hair Dressed and Shampooed, either at the store or at your residence, by female hair workers. Switches and Curls made to combine.

REGISTRY DEPARTMENT, CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, MUNICIPAL HALL,
PITTSBURGH, December 6th, 1872.

ATTENTION PROPERTY OWNERS OF the FIFTH and SEVENTH WARDS—You are hereby notified to bring the deeds of your property to this office for Registry, as required by Act of Assembly, approved February 24th, 1871, upon failure to do which the penalties imposed by said Act will be inflicted.

A. DEMPSTER,
City Engineer.

dec7:9

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.

NEW SHAWLS,
Broche Shawls,
Striped Shawls,
Black Shawls,
Shoulder Shawls,
Scarfs.

FELT SKIRTS

Ah $1.50, New Felt Skirts,
At $2 00, New Felt Skirts, extra value,
At $2.50, New Felt Skirts.

BALMORAL SKIRTS.

FURS, FURS.

A good assortment at low prices.

Blankets! Blankets!

Extra fine Blankets, Fresh and Clean.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS

A Fine Stock at low prices,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.

RETAILERS AND DEALERS

Will find an

Elegant Assortment

OF USEFUL

HOLIDAY GOODS

AT

HORNE & CO.'S

Market Street,

Consisting of Ladies', Gents' and Children's

HANDKERCHIEFS

Motto, Name, Initial, Colored and Brocade Silk Hemmed and Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs, Embroidered and Braided Linen Setts.

GLOVES

Of every description.

FANCY WOOLENS,

Shoulder Shawls, Hoods, Nubias, Scarfs, Sacks, Mitts, Wristlets, Opera Flannel Hoods and Sacks, and

Fine Felt Skirts,

Cotton Felt Skirts,
Brocha Scarfs,
Fringed Silk Fichus,
Hemmed and Tasselled Scarfs,
Gents' Mufflers,
Morrison's Star Shirts,

NEGLIGEE SHIRTS

Cardigan Jackets.
Would also call attention to large addition of seasonable goods in
Shirts and Drawers,
Ladies' Underwear,
Child's Merino Suits,
Barred Dress Flannel,
Repellants, all mixtures, at reduced prices.
Black and Colored Reps and Turquoise,
Black and Colored Silk Velvets, at less than importers' prices.
Black Velveteens, Colored Velveteens, extra cheap.
Another lot of Buck Gauntlets and Gloves.
Sheep and Leather Gloves and Gauntlets.
Chinchilla Gloves and Gauntlets, at lowest prices

WHOLESALE ONLY.

77 and 79 Market Street.

HOLIDAY GOODS

AT

MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,

72 MARKET ST.

For the next thirty days, preparatory to taking stock, we will sell at greatly reduced prices our entire stock of Goods now in store. These goods are entirely new, having been purchased this fall, and of the

VERY LATEST PATTERNS.

GOOD BARGAINS IN SILKS.

GOOD BARGAINS IN

DRESS GOODS.

Good Bargains in Poplins.

GOOD BARGAINS IN SHAWLS.

Good Bargains in Scarfs.

GOOD

BARGAINS IN CLOAKS.

These goods are well adapted for Holiday Presents for those who want to make a present that will be found useful during this winter. Don't miss the present opportunity, as it comes but once a year.

MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,

72 Market St.

H. J. LYNCH,

No. 96 Market Street.

Just received a splendid stock of

Sacques and Talmas,
Silk Velvets,
Velveteens and
Beaver Cloth.

COUNTRY BLANKETS, SHAWLS and DRESS GOODS in great variety.

HENRY McCALLUM,

51 FIFTH AVENUE,

CARPETS!

EVERY GRADE

BODY BRUSSELS

$1.75 PER YARD.

DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS

Initial Handkerchiefs, Collars,
Neck Handkerchiefs, Hosiery.

NECK TIES, UNDERWEAR,

Scarfs, Hoods,
Ribbons, Flowers.

FELT SKIRTS

PLUMES,

Fancy Goods! Fancy Goods!

LACE BERTHAS,

Shawls, Dresses,

CLOAKS, SUITS,

SHIRTS, DRAWERS

A full Stock at low prices,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.

STREET,
FEDERAL,
No. 128.

Extensive Preparations
FOR

HOLIDAY TRADE!

FANCY HANKERCHIEF BOXES, (half dozen box s) from $2 to $6.75 each.
Ladies' and Gent's Linen Handkerchiefs, from 12½ to $1.65 each.
Fine Lace Handkerchiefs and Collars.

Absolute Bargains
IN
DRESS GOODS,

CHOICE NEW DRESS GOODS
IN SAGE COLORINGS.

Ladies' Cloaks at $5 00
Ladies' Cloaks at 10 00

EXTRA BARGAINS IN FINE

LADIES' CLOAKS!

AT $17 WORTH $23.

Ladies' Cloaks and Dolmans,
FROM $20 TO $37.50.

The above is an entire new stock, and at very attractive prices.

Fine Scarfs, Fine Shawls.

Handsome OTTOMAN SHAWLS at $5.00, that sold for $8.00 and $10.00 early in the season.

BOGGS & BUHL,

128 Federal Street, Allegheny.

FOR CITY TRADE

Just Received.

50 PAIRS
EXTRA EXTRA
Country Blankets,
FROM GREENVILLE MILLS.
ALSO,
White and Colored Blankets.
BARRED FLANNELS.

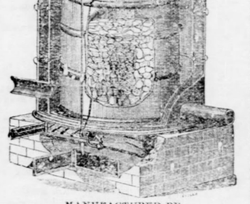
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

Full line in all departments. Wholesale only.

Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co.,
239 AND 241 LIBERTY STREET.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

THE
FIERY FURNACE,



MANUFACTURED BY

Graff, Hugus & Co.,

ALSO,
NILES' IMPROVED
Star Range.

Improved Double-Oven
BOSTON RANGE,
VAN'S PATENT
PORTABLE RANGE,
Parlor and Cook Stoves,
Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts.
Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

620 and 208 Liberty Street

Pickersgill, Lyons & Co.,

NO. 141 WOOD STREET,

Have a large assortment of CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, PORCELAIN PAINTINGS, and the latest novelties in

Photograph and Picture Frames

which they offer at reasonable prices.

Fine Mantel and Pier Glasses

a specialty. dec8-MWF

DRY GOODS.

SPECIALTIES

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S.

165, 167 and 169,
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.

At 6½c., Dark Comfort Calicoes,
At 8½c., Fast Colored Calicoes,
At 8½c., Good Quality Mourning Print,
At 25c., Heavy Grey Twilled Flannel,
At 31c., Good Wide Country Flannel,
At 25c., Good Black Alpacas,
At 37½c., Black Alpacas, extra value,
At 44c., Bloch Alpacas, cheap,
At 50c., Black Alpacas, extra value,
At 53c., Black Alpacas,
At 65c., Black Alpacas, worth $1.00,
At 22c., Figured Reps,
At 12½., Dress Goods,
At 25c., Double Fold Plaids,
At 30c., Jap Silks—a specialty,
At 50c., Jap Silks, worth 75c.,
At 50c., All-wool Serge Plaids.

Blue Waterproofs.

Cassimeres, Jeans, &c.,

For Men's and Boys' Wear.

AT $1.00, STRIPED SILKS,

Worth $1.50, all at the lowest prices,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c

CARPETS, CHEAP!

In taking stock we find a number of
BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY
AND
Ingrain Carpets

of which we have left but enough for one or two rooms. We offer these for a short time at a very

LARGE REDUCTION IN PRICE,

And will also give

LIBERAL DISCOUNTS

To purchasers of single carpets or larger bills this month. Call and examine.

McFarland & Collins,

Nos. 71 and 73 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS.

FALL STOCK.

Tapestry Brussels, very choice,
Body Brussels, the newest styles,
Two and Three Plys, latest coloring.
Druggets, all widths.
Druggets Squares, all sizes.
List, Rag, Cottage and Hemp Carpet, cheap.

All of the above goods we offer less than spring prices.

Bovard, Rose & Co.,

21 Fifth Avenue.

CARPETINGS.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.

Have just received for the
FALL TRADE
An unusually attractive assortment of
Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Mattings, &c.,

In styles and qualities never before shown in this market, all of which they are prepared to sell at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,

23 Fifth Avenue.

HATS, CAPS AND FURS.

FURS!

Ladies' Furs,
Children's Furs,
Misses' Furs,
Gents' Furs,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all Kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,
On Most Favorable Terms.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
Brokers executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,
Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.
Capital, - - $400,000
Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.
Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.
A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.
se2:d&8

Ira B. McVay & Co.,
BANKERS.
We Offer For Sale, Free from All Taxes,
$50.000 six per cent. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD, Turtle Creek Division, at 86 and accrued interest. This Mortgage is the first on nearly the first twelve miles of the road, and is a key to the whole road; has sixteen years to run, is ample security and pays 7% per cent. on the investment.
IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Shoe and Leather
SAVINGS BANK,
No. 14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON,
D. E. DAVIDSON, W. H. BROWN,
M. W. RANKIN, G. POLLANSBEE,
JOHN P. SCOTT, A. J. KEYSER,
J. H. ROBLAND, R. H. PALMER, Jr.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits of $1 and upward received.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest Allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.
se2:d&w

Third National Bank
OF PITTSBURGH,
Corner of Wood Street and Virgin Alley.
CAPITAL PAID IN ..... $ 500,000.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL..... 1,000,000.
Collections made on all accessible places in the United States and Canada. Interest allowed on Deposits.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others solicited. Prompt attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS:
Wm. E. Schmertz, R. K. Kerr,
Charles Meyran, Thomas M. Carnegie,
George McGrew, Henry Dalmyer,
L. Morgenstern, Joseph Eichbaum,
Perry Kell.
W. E. SCHMERTZ, President.
WM. STEINMEYER, Cashier.
jy17:v&w

GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE.....JAS. B. HILL.
Geo. B. Hill & Co.,
Bankers and Brokers,
NO. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Buy and sell on Commission all kinds of
STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,
Government Securities,
NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.
Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.
Passage Tickets by National Line, comprising some of the 1 rgest steamships afloat from or to
London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.
DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.
se21

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, December 19, 1872.

There was to-day but very little change from the last previous report in local money matters. The banks, most of them, say that they are anxiously awaiting a call for statements, are doing in most instances all that their facilities enable them to put through, and for this reason the suffering for accommodation, which would otherwise belarge, is very much mitigated. The business men of Pittsburgh, although the strain has been great, have met it unflinchingly, and with but very few exceptions have not suffered either their credit or honor to go to protest. The notaries of the city generally remark that although there is universal complaint about money being tight, the protesting of paper is considering the amount of business doing, quite small. Trade generally is light, and there is no question but now and then there will be much increase in the volume of business until the year opens up. The manipulators of the country are not buying to any thing like more than ordinary care as regards purchase or the laying in of stocks. The banking policy is being more than usually carried out—nothing that can be well done without it that has to be loaned for more or less time in the future, is purchased, and stocks of all descriptions are being rapidly depleted, and for this reason, if no other, the trade at the opening up of business after the advent of the new year can scarcely fail to prove fully an average one, and those who are able and lucky enough to have good, large stocks on hand, will most likely profit thereby.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., banker and brokers, No. 56 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Thursday.	
Gold	111¾	
U. S. 5-20s—1881	113	
" coupons	113¼	
5-20—1862	112	
5-20—1864	112¼	
" 1865	112¾	
" 1865 new	113¼	
" 1867	113¾	
" 1868—coupons	114¼	
10-40s	109½	
" —coupons	109¾	
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	97½	
Erie	57¾	
Michigan Southern	94¾	
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	88	
Rock Island	110¼	
North Western, Common	86¾	
Pacific Mail	80	
Western Union Telegraph	47½	
Ohio & Mississippi	37¾	
Union Pacific	72¾	
Toledo & Wabash	27½	
Fort Wayne	96½	
Adams Express	92½	
American Express	49½	
United States Express	80	
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	47	
Harlem	117	

Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., brokers and bankers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	86¾
Reading R. R.	98
United Co's New Jersey	124
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R.	35¾
Lehigh Valley R. R.	63¾
Philadelphia & Erie	26½
Lehigh Navigation	56¾
Pittsburgh City 5's	75
N. Y. R. R. 7 30's	93¾
Central Transportation	47

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, December 19, 1872.

APPLES—There is a fair jobbing trade, but little or no inquiry for r ound lots; prices remain unchanged ranging from $2.50@3 per bbl, as to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—45@50c per gallon.

BAGGING—Penn Mill: two bushel, 37c; two and a half bushel, 40c; three bushel, 43c; Allegheny, two bushel, 36c.

BEANS—$2.50@2.75 per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Sells in a jobbing way at 4½@5c per lb.

BUTTER—The receipts continue liberal and stocks are accumulating, though prices are still maintained; sales of prime to choice roll, in small packages, at 28@30c; some dealers report that it is difficult to realize over 28.

BROOM CORN—The demand continues light, and the inquiry is mainly for small lots; prices, however, remain unchanged, ranging from 4 to 7c, as to quality.

CANNED GOODS—The demand is reported light, but prices are unchanged. Peaches, 2lb, cans, $2.25 per dozen; 3lb, $2.50; Corn, $2.75@3, the outside figure for Winslow's. Tomatoes, $2.50.

CARBON OIL—Continues very dull, and prices are weak, though as compared with yesterday the without quotable change; 21½@22 cents by the car load, and 1@2c additional for small lots.

CHEESE—Trade continues very quiet, though not any nope so than is usual at this particular time, and prices are unchanged; State factory, 16½@17.

CIDER—Is quoted, in a jobbing way, at $6 to $7 per bbl, according to grade and size of barrel.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$7.50 per case in small lots in a jobbing way.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's and Carey's, $14 per bbl; common, $12.

DRESSED HOGS—Quoted at 5@5¾c per lb.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches, prime halves, 7@8c; Apples, 5@6c; Blackberries, 12@13c. Pitted Cherries, 20@22; unpitted, 6@8.

EGGS—The receipts are increasing, but with a steady demand there is an accumulation of stock, and prices are still maintained; fresh, 34@35c; limed, 28@29, as to condition.

FLOUR—We can report a steady local demand with occasional orders from the interior, and prices are firm but unchanged; $7.50@8 for spring wheat, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas, and $8.25@8.75 for red winter. Both New York and Liverpool are reported quiet, and so long as this is the situation there is not much prospect of higher prices. Rye Flour, $5.50.

GRAIN—There is a continued good spot demand for Wheat, and the market is firm, with a very light supply; prices, however, are unchanged; $1.70@1.75 for red, and $1.80@1.85 for amber—these figures could scarcely be realized for future delivery; hence, once the arrivals commence to increase, a reaction is not improbable. Oats also very scarce, and prices are firm and tending upward; we now quote at 49@42 for mixed, and 43@44 for white. Corn is coming in more freely, but, as yet, there is no accumulation and prices are, in consequence, are still maintained; 53@55 on track, and 56@60 in elevator; it is offered freely at 55, to arrive, without finding buyers. Rye still quotable, in the absence of sales, at 85@90.

HAY—Is selling and offering fairly enough for present wants. Barley unchanged and quiet; 85 to 90 for spring, and 90@91 for fall.

GROCERIES—Coffee is still quoted firm, and the latest Rio advices favor a still higher range of prices; but it is still reported very quiet, and, notwithstanding the no indications are the other way, the feeling prevails to some extent, that the bean is above its intrinsic value, and that, sooner or later, it will find a lower. Sugars continue dull and weak, and prices east have still further declined—refined goods are as low now as they have been for some time during this year. Syrups continue very dull. Fair demand for Molasses.

SUGARS—Crushed, 13½c; Granulated, 13¼c; Powdered, 13¼c; A Coffee, 12¾c; B, 12½c; C, 12¼c; Ex. C, 12¾c; C. Yellow, 11½@12c; Dark, 10½@11c.

COFFEE—Common Rio, 20c; Fair, 21c; Good, 23c; Prime to choice Rio, 24@25c; Old Government Java, 32c; Ceylon, 24½c; Java, 25@26c.

SYRUPS—B & E, 55c; Maryland, 55c; B & E, 50; Natural Sugar House, 60c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 24c; Allspice, 20c; Nutmegs, 85@90c; Cloves, 45@50c; Ginger, 25.

RICE—Carolina, 8½@9c; Rangoon, 7¼@8.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 75@80c.

HAVANA—In fair demand and the market is generally reported dull, though prices are unchanged or higher; we continue to quote baled, on track, at 38@39, according to quality.

HOMINY—Sells at $4.75 per bbl.

HONEY—Is quoted at 35 to 40c per lb.

NAILS—Sells at $4.75 per keg, 10 dy, 2.60.

ONIONS—Steady with sales at $2.50@3.25 per bbl, according to quality.

PEANUTS—Are quoted at $1.15@1.20 per cwt; Middlings at $1.20@1.50, according to quality.

PORK—Mess, $16.50@17; Prime, $15.

PROVISIONS—Sugar Cured Hams, 16c; Sugar Cured Shoulders, 9½c; Pickled Shoulders, 6c; Rib Sides, 8½c; Clear Sides, 9c; Breakfast Bacon, 12c; Dried Beef, 12c; Clear Pork, 17@17½; Mess Pork, 16½@17; Sausage, 10c; Leaf Lard: in tres, 9c; half bbls, 9c; pails, 10¼. Pigs Feet: in half bbls, $5.00; in kegs, $2.75.

RAGS—Quoted at 3½@3¾c.

SEEDS—Timothy, $2.50@2.75 per bushel at $1.85@1.90. Clover Seed, $5.50@6.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8@8½c.

WOOL—Trade continues very quiet, and is likely to remain so during the balance of the year the market is reported with very unsatisfactory condition, as buyers and sellers are unable to come together, the former asking for wools that the latter will not pay, and vice versa to respond. The eastern markets are moderately active, and firmly feeling; prices are near as strong as it was just after the Boston fire.

WHISKY—Highwines firmer under the advance in Chicago, and prices are higher; we now quote at 94 to 95.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, THURSDAY, December 19, 1872.

Receipts on Wednesday night, 9 cars of local and 17 cars through stock—there is yet, it is said some 46 cars of through cattle to come forward. Trade was more active to-day than it was yesterday, but prices were rather lower, to ascertain accept prices that were refused on Tuesday and Wednesday; they discovered that buyers, especially the drovers from Philadelphia and New York were obstinate, that they were determined not to pay less, and, finding that the offerings, including the supply was scarcely an average one, they either had to meet the buyers or ship on east, and of the two preferred the former course. The number. The best bunch of cattle, sold since the date of our last market report, was 58 very fine Ohio steers, averaging 1,400 lbs., and selling for $6.00@6.25; 500 at 7¼—this same drove was held at 7¼ yesterday, but, no supply was fully up to the demands, are readily last week. There was but one lot of what might be denominated fancy stock, however, the supply was fully up to the demand, as fancy cattle for the present are at a discount—shippers are unwilling to make any difference between them and good 1,400@1,500 steers—probably a cent per pound, not more.

The pens were pretty well cleared to-day, and we judge from that nearly all of the cattle and sheep will return home this morning. Thursday, evening; the most of them are reported at having lost from 50c to one dollar per head during the week; hence, they did not pitch in very largely even at the reduction, as it is expected that many will be tame and unsatisfactory until after the holidays. We reduce our quotations 25c per cwt. J. B. Huff, good cattle are still scarce and prices are still strong as compared with last week.

Prime, 1,400@1,700 steers	6 50@6 75
Good 1,200@1,300 steers	5 75@6 00
Good 1,000@1,100 steers	5 50@5 25
Bulls, old cows and oxen	3 00@3 50

HOGS.

The hog market since the date of our last report has undergone but little change, and in a general way presents at little that is worthy of special notice. Trade is fair and the outlook encouraging, and but for the supply being light, prices could not be maintained. Packers are paying about the same amount; prices are buying sparingly, knowing, as they do, that as soon as the arrivals commence to increase there is a fair prospect of now making the better concessions; we continue to quote baled, on track, at 5@5¾, according to quality.

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MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial Market.

NEW YORK, December 19, 1872.

The great sensation of Wall street was the settlement of the Erie suits against Jay Gould, who delivers to the company securities of various kinds of par value nine million dollars' worth, at the market price over seven millions. One condition of the settlement is said to be that he is to have the first market bid for two hundred thousand shares of Erie stock here and in London, which he is now believed to control. Money was stringent, loaning as high as 7% per day, closing at ½ and interest, though after bank hours some loans were done at 7 coin to 1-32. Sterling firmer; 109¾ for long and 110¾ for short sigh. Gold firmer, advancing from 111¾ to 111¾, closing at 111¾ @111¾. Loans 1-64 to flat for use, and 1@7 per cent and 1-32 for carrying. Clearings $70,000,000. Treasury disbursements $102,000. The Treasury sold one million gold at 156-100. Governments rather lower and dull. State bonds firm and in good request. In stocks Erie and Pacific Mail were the centers of interest, and very active. The former advanced from 53 to 57½, closing at 57¾. The advance was based on the settlement of the company's suits with Gould and the fraternity were wide and frequent. Pacific opened at 81¾, advanced to 82¾, but finally declined to 79¾. In other stocks there was no unconsiderable movement, and, until partially lost late in the day. The market closed quiet. The failure of Dimmock, Myers & Co., and Robert Balle were announced in the Gold Room. Following the change expelled R. R. Butler, who attempted a violent adjustment of partnership accounts with B. Clarke.

GOVERNMENTS—U. S. Coupons of '81 117¾; 5 20s '62 112¾; do '64 112⅝; do '65 112½; new '65s 113; new '67s 116¾; do '68 116; new 5s 111¾; 10-40s 109⅝; currency 6s 115¾.

STATE BONDS—Missouri 6s, 95; Tennessee old 80¼; do new 80¾; Virginia new 50; do old 47; North Carolina old 34; do new 20.

MISCELLANEOUS—Canton, 101½; Western Union Telegraph Company, 86¾; Quicksilver, 46; Adams Express, 92½; Wells, Fargo & Co., 88½; United States Express, 91¾, Pacific Mail, 79; New York Central, 97¾; Erie, 57¼; do preferred 78; Harlem, 117; Michigan Central, 114; Northwestern, 82; do preferred, 85; Rock Island, 110¼; 38, Paul, 44; do preferred, 77; Wabash, 27½; Fort Wayne, 93¾; Chicago & Alton, 111; do preferred, 112; Ohio & Mississippi, 47¾; Burlington & Quincy, 57; Lake Shore, 94½; Panama, 91½; Illinois Central, 123; Union Pacific, 37¾; Central Pacific, 102½; Hartford & Erie, 8¾.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, December 19.—Beeves to-day 2,350, after 200 yesterday; this makes 8,400 since Saturday, against 7,500 same time last week; trade dull and stock not all sold, a few still holding from Monday; prices lower; extra fat cattle scarcely selling at all; some of 1,700 cwt. net, and over, 60 lbs per cwt, while a few very prime 9@10 cwt Kentucky reached 14½@15c; fair Illinois steers, 6¾ cwt., 11@11¾c, with Texans at 7¼@7¾c. Weather cold and dead meat markets crowded; sales of cars Texans, 1,085 lbs., 7¼c, 55 lbs. per cwt.; 7 cars Illinois, 1,150 lbs., 11c; car, 4¾ cwt. dry cows, $36,00 each. Sheep, 1,200 to-day and 13,200 for the week thus far on sale; a fair demand; period last week; market slow, extra stock varying at 7¼@8c; a car 144 lbs, Canada sheep 8c; 1 car 92 lb Ohio 7c; 1 car 79 lb think they will have a lot to-morrow. New 7c; 1 car 98 lb Ohio 6¾c. Hogs: receipts to-day 84 cars, after 76 cars yesterday; this completes 37,900 since Saturday, against 30,000 for the same time last week; market dull and drooping; No. 2 23¾c; rejected 22c. Corn quiet and weak; No. 2 mixed 30¼c; rejected 29c. Rye scarce and firm; No. 1 64@64½c. Barley—the demand is good at full prices. Malt—No. 2 63¾c. Provisions unsettled and prices generally lower. Mess Pork $11.65, spot. Green hams firm; range 6¼@8¾c, according to average; shoulders 5¾c; clear 8½c. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged in every respect. Whisky quiet and easier at 91c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, December 19.—Flour in fair demand and unchanged. Wheat steady and in good demand; choice white and amber $2,10@2,15; red western, $1,76@1,85. Corn steady; mixed western 62c. Oats in good demand and steady; western mixed 46@49c; white 50@53c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Provisions: Mess pork $13@13,50; bulk shoulders 4½@4¾c; rib sides 5¼@6c; clear rib sides 6¼@6¾c; bacon shoulders 5¾c; hams, new, 14¾@15c. Lard held at 8c. Western butter unchanged. Whisky steady at $1,06.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, December 19.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull; amber Michigan $1,60¾; No. 1 amber Illinois $1,75; No. 2 red $1,80; No. 2 do $1,56. Corn dull; new high mixed 36¾c; new low mixed 36¾@37c. Oats dull and prices a shade lower; No. 2 42c. Mess pork firm at $12,00. Dressed hogs $4,45@4,50.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, December 19.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,20½; No. 2 $1,13¼. Oats scarce and firm; No. 2 23½c. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed 35c. Rye: demand good at full prices; No. 1 65c. Barley firm; fall No. 2 68½c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, December 19.—Flour firm. Wheat firm; red $1,80@1,85; amber $1,88@1,92. Rye: State 90c. Corn: mixed 44@45c; yellow 46c; new 39@41c. Oats unchanged. Petroleum: small business; crude 16¼@17c; refined 26@27c. Whisky firmer at 95c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, December 19.—Wheat dull and lower; extra $1,81; No. 1 $1,69@1,69¼. Corn dull and declined to 41@41½c. Oats dull but unchanged, at 34c. Dressed hogs heavy at $4,50@4,60.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, December 19.—Flour steady with a moderate demand. Grain very dull.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY STATION, December 19.—1 car lumber, Hamilton A & O; 3 cars staves, J M Hemphill; 1 do do, H Order; 1 car ore, Smyth & Co; 80 bks oats, 20 do corn, Graff B & Co; 25 bbls apples, D Winters; 1 car lumber, W Mc-Quewan; 1 case tobacco, R & W Dickinson; 1 bbl oil, Holmes B & Co; 20 bbls apples, 5 pkgs eggs, J Herbert; 7 crks a butter; 30 bgs c seed, Jos Craig; 1 car f seed, Thompson & L; 30 bbls oil, Rhodes, Geo Stewart; 1 car m feed, Adams A K; 1 do do, 1 Hippley; 30 bbls tallow, A Wells; 25 bbls apples, J R Large; 6 d hogs, I Hippley; 35 bbls apples, 37 sks potatoes, I L Beck; 2 bbls apples; C E Willis; 2 cars hay, Graff B & Co; 1 car lumber, John Kamish; 2 do do, C Stroh.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R. 109 bbls flour, D Wallace; 100 do do, owner; 100 do do, Seghmyer & V; 100 do do, S B Ford & Co; 100 do do, Ward & Co; 100 do do, Graff B & Co; 100 bbls flour, J K Monahan; 50 do apples, J A Graff; 5 pkgs butter, Graff B & Co; 12 bbls apples, 6 pkgs lard, J Graff; 7 pkgs brooms, J Porterfield & Co; 14 d hogs, H Rea; 19 do do; 3 tubs, Head C & Co; 1 car hay, Voigt M & Co; 14 d hogs, J P Lloyd & Co; 1 car bran, Houck McC & Co; 1 do do, Schenlach & H; 100 bbls flour, owner; 1 car lumber, Shoemaker & Co; 54 do apples, Loh & C; 7 bxs fish, T McCoy; 11 kegs lard, 10 bxs soap, Voigt M & Co; 20 bbls apples, J Pettit & Co; 54 do J Hippley; 5 bbl liquor, J K Monahan; 50 do apples, J A Graff; 5 pkgs butter, Graff B & Co; 12 bbls apples, 6 pkgs lard, J Graff; 7 pkgs brooms, J Porterfield & Co; 14 d hogs, H Rea; 19 do do; 3 tubs, Head C & Co; 1 car hay, Voigt M & Co; 14 d hogs, J P Lloyd & Co; 1 car bran, Houck McC & Co; 1 do do, Schenlach & H; 100 bbls flour, owner; 1 car lumber, Shoemaker & Co; 54 do apples, Loh & C; 7 bxs fish, T McCoy; 11 kegs lard, 10 bxs soap, Voigt M & Co; 20 bbls apples, J Pettit & Co; 54 do J Hippley; 5 bbl liquor, J K Monahan; 50 do apples, J A Graff; 5 pkgs butter, Graff B & Co; 12 bbls apples, 6 pkgs lard, J Graff; 7 pkgs feather, J Hammett & Son; 2 do do, W Flaccus.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R., 2 cars hay, H J McCracken Bro; 1600 sks flour, 50 bbls do, S W Jenkins Bro; 1 car hay, Graff B & Co; 21 bgs pi nuts, R Dickey; 5 pkgs tobacco, W D Cooper & Co; 5 do do, M W Rankin; 30 kegs lard, E R Graves; 5 bbls apples, J Murphy; 50 bales hay, T Mitchell; 30 bbls flour, W J Anderson; 1 car corn, Beckert & G; 6 tubs butter, Loh & C; 5 bbls apples, Graff & Bro; 1 bbl lard, Haugh, P Duff & Son; 36 bales hay, A J Hagan; 100 bbls flour, D Wallace; 9 do tobacco, F Mayer; 1 do do, Kell & R; 35 do straw, Lorenz & W; 25 bbls peaches, J Porterfield; 3 cases wine, Plunkett & Comp's.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.—1 car's iron, Maloney & L; 2 cars, o bbls, Citizens Gl Co; 4 bxs soaps, Fairbank M & Co; 20 cases matches, Watt, L & Co; 13 cases do, R E Sellers & Co; 18 bbls paper, D W Hanna; 17 bdls paper, C G Hussey & Co; 1 car corn, McHenry & R; 2 cars wheat, Marshall R & Co; 1 car f clay, Lewis O & R; 1 do do, Ambuhl & Co; 95 d hogs, J P Hanna & Co; 1 car paper, H R McClellan & Co; 146 bbls apples, A McIntosh; 14 d hogs, P Duff & Son; 3 bbls pkg, RING & King, 22 bxs toys, Kramer & V; 30 bbls apples, Jas O'Brien; 20 bxs cigars, J S Dilworth & Co; 2 cars potatoes, Beckert & Co; 135 bbls apples, H J McCracken Bro; 8 g hides, Wm Flaccus & Son; 3 pkgs mdse, J J Pettit; 2 cases glass, Arbuckles & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.—3 cars lumber, Wilson & Logan; 1 car beef, Harrison & Co; 11 bdls D Gosser; 1 hide, Seibert & R; 29 sks flour, Headley & Co; 2 bdls mdse, McCandless & Co; 6 bgs apples, J W Thursby; 1 bx mdse, R E Sellers & Co; 6 do do, Harris & E; 6 do do, B L Fahnestock & Co; 2 cars hides, J Caffery; 1 car hay, Fenner & Wise; 5 rolls leather, Graham & S; 48 cars coal, S M Elder & Co; 30 do, Sable & Coal Co; 4 pkgs shoes, Geyer & Co; 2 car staves, Dilworth P & Co.

RIVER NEWS.

The river remains about at a stand, with something like three feet and a half in the channel. Weather continues very unsettled; very cold early in the day, while towards evening it began to moderate again, with indications of snow.

Brandywine bar, where the St. Mary's is sunk, received its name from the terrible steamboat disaster which occurred at that point about the year 1830, and which is doubtless remembered by all our old steamboatmen. During the very sentinced, the Louisville and New Orleans passenger packet Brandywine was burned at that point while receiving the river, and over one hundred lives were lost. The bar ever since has been known as Brandywine.

The following vessels were at Cincinnati on Tuesday: Pat Rogers, Tom Farrow, Gen. Lytle, Leonora No. 1, Messenger, Kittie Hagler, Ohio No. 4, barge John Ellison, Fleetwood, Boston, Nick Catlin, Memphis, Magnolia, Grand Era, Park, Minneola, Louisville, Potomac, Mollie Ebert, Juniata, United States, R. R. Hudson, Capitol City, Lee, Independence, Ed Richardson, Jr., Ted Jonn H. Groesbeck, the dismantled Robert Burns, and an uncompleted steamer for the Wabash river.

The Cincinnati Commercial says: In the Second Court yesterday, Captain Hagan, the owners of the steamer Champion obtained a judgment for $600 against Pilot Jones, for sinking a coal barge belonging to John Cochnower. The plaintiffs were compelled to pay Cochnower's damages, and brought the pilot to recover the sum they had paid.

The Louisville Courier says of Sunday says: The epizootic though still prevailing in our midst, is now on the decline. We noticed that the teams about the levee yesterday were more numerous than we have noticed since the first appearance of the disease. We trust that the horse malady will, in a week or two, be a thing of the past.

—There were about thirty-six timbers broken on the Gravois, and it will take from three to four days before the Gravois can be cleared with the necessary repair her. The cost of her repairs is estimated at $400.

—Barney Seals, a well known Ohio and Mississippi river pilot, is now piloting the bark Bitter Weed on her trip from Salt river to New Orleans, loaded with poultry.

—The Hon. Job Stevenson member of the House of Representatives from Ohio, introduced a bill last Monday to accept the Louisville and Portland canal and relieve the city of Louisville of the burdensome, pastry cook of the steamer John Kilgourgaled on the boat while on her trip down the river. He was put ashore and forwarded to his friends from Cairo by rail.

—In an old work, published in 1803, the distance from Pittsburgh to New Orleans is stated to be 1,383 miles.

The Memphis dispatch says: The Exporter has laid up here, and talks of going to the Bends above for a load of corn at 40c per bu. The Exporter is the finest steamer out of New Orleans, and it has about died out at all river towns.

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND,
Dealer in all kinds of
Scrap Iron, Metal and Steel.
Also, Rolling Mills and Forges supplied with IRON TO ORDER on SHORT NOTICE. Also, a large Assortment of Rolled and Hammered Scrap Iron constantly running, cutting Iron for Faggotting and other purposes. Would earnestly solicit the patronage of those who desire anything in my line.
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Fresh arrivals of the celebrated "Guiding Star" brand of
White Wheat Flour,
in store and for sale by
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And wholesale dealers in
Flour, Grain, Seeds, Feed, Apples, Potatoes, Salt, Butter, Eggs, Cheese
And all the kinds of Produce usually handled, paid to consignments. No. 183 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

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General Commission Merchants,
And wholesale dealers in
Flour, Grain, Seeds, Feed, Apples, Potatoes, Salt, Butter, Eggs, Cheese.
And all the kinds of Produce usually handled, paid to consignments. No. 183 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

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MORRISON & CALDWELL, WHOLESALE PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN, BACON, LARD, BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE, APPLES, POTATOES, ONIONS, and all kinds of Country Produce, No. 24 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. Liberal cash advances on consignments. Returns made promptly and satisfactorily. No charge for storage on receipt of goods. se26:d&w3m

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I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnacemen, Contractors and dealers by KEG or CAN LOAD.
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FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.
(THIRD SESSION.)

Text of the Postal Telegraph Bill—The French Spoliation Bill Considered—The Locking-up of Money to be Considered a Crime—The Deficiency Appropriation Bill Passed—Appropriation for Expenses at the Vienna Exposition Passed.

WASHINGTON, December 19, 1872.

SENATE.

BILLS PASSED.

The bill for the relief of E. B. Elliotte passed the House.

The bill commendatory of the postal code, with amendments, was reported and passed. The amendments change the rate of postage on seeds, &c., authorized to be transmitted from two cents for four ounces to one cent for every two ounces or fraction of two ounces, and provide that all mail matter of the third class must be prepaid.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The bill allowing the women in the territories to vote and hold office was reported adversely from the Judiciary Committee, and placed on the calendar.

JUDGMENTS OF LOUISIANA PROVISIONAL COURT.

The bill relating to judgments of the Provisional Court of Louisiana was reported adversely, and indefinitely postponed.

SALE OF LIQUORS IN THE TERRITORIES.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported a substitute for the bill prohibiting the sale of liquors in the District of Columbia and other territories.

NAMES OF BATTLES ON FLAGS.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he intended to call up the joint resolution adverse to the erasure of the names of battles from the flags and army register, but refrained, as he understood Senator Sumner was too unwell to speak.

MODELS FOR THE FARRAGUT STATUE.

A resolution was adopted extending the time for receiving models for the Farragut statue thirty days.

EXCHANGE OF REGISTERED COUPON BONDS.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the bill authorizing the exchange of registered coupon bonds.

Mr. BAYARD offered an amendment, which was agreed to, providing that the operation of the laws shall not increase the public debt or the rate of interest on bonds. The bill was briefly discussed and laid over.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

Mr. RAMSEY (Minn.), from the Committee on Postoffices and Postroads, reported the Postal Telegraph bill. The bill is the Hubbard bill, with sundry modifications. The Postmaster General is required, as soon as practicable, to establish telegraph offices at all postoffices on telegraph circuits, at others within ten miles thereof, where the salary is at least $300 per annum, and at other places where the wants of business require; the charge for transmission not to exceed one cent per mile for circuits on 250 miles, counting the address and signature; no rates to be less than twenty-five cents, except in the case of night messages, for which one thousand miles will be allowed to be prepaid by stamps; delivery within one mile of the office free, above one mile the rate to be fixed by the Postmaster General; Government messages to have priority, and sent at rates fixed by the Postmaster General; press reports 75 cents per one hundred words not exceeding 500 miles at night, and one dollar by day, with drop rates at intermediate offices of fifty cents at *night* and seventy-five in the *day*; rates for Press Associations not to exceed those now paid; five cents postage to be paid on each press dispatch. The Fourth Assistant Postmaster General is to be appointed to supervise the administration of the telegraph. The Postmaster General is also authorized to contract with the Postal Telegraph Company for the transmission of correspondence by telegraph as his agent for ten years, according to the provisions of this act, with the right to construct and provide lines on all post routes and to all postal telegraph offices, and to receive annually the same in case of failure to perform the service, and contract with other parties therefor, charging said company with the loss; the capital stock of the company to consist of ten thousand shares of par value $100 cash paid up, to be increased by an amount equal at par value to the cost of the lines purchased or constructed thereafter; the telegraph companies in actual operation allowed sell to this company at a valuation to be fixed by five disinterested persons named by the Postmaster General, two by the seller, and one by the four previously elected; the company is also authorized to establish offices independent of those established by the Postmaster General. Any postmaster may act as operator, with the assent of the Postmaster General, and the company may make special contracts with railroads, persons or associations for the use of the wires. The Government reserves the right to renew the contract or annul the franchise for neglect or failure on the part of the company.

The Senate resumed consideration of the

FRENCH SPOLIATION BILL.

Mr. WINDOM moved to postpone the bill.

Mr. MORTON offered an amendment providing that no part of the money paid by the United States shall be paid to insurance companies, or their representatives or assignees, which received war premiums upon risks, for the loss of which they paid compensation, nor to any person or persons representing claims which were, in whole or any part, paid by insurance companies, to the extent that such claims were paid said companies.

Mr. WINDOM moved to lay the bill on the table, for the purpose of taking up the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. WRIGHT (Iowa) offered a substitute for Mr. Morton's amendment, more restrictive upon claimants, which was ordered printed. Pending action on the bill, at 5:30, went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

THE MONETARY STRINGENCY

On motion of Mr. WOOD, a resolution was adopted that the Banking Committee inquire whether any combinations for locking up gold and money exist, and how far the present financial stringency, and report what legislation is necessary to prevent and punish such unlawful combinations.

NATIONAL BANKS LOCKING UP MONEY.

Mr. HOOPER reported from the Investigating Committee on the charges against the Tenth National Bank of New York of its locking up currency with the view of producing a money panic. The committee recommend passing a law prohibiting National Banks from locking up currency, and any officers of such banks abetting such action to be fined $10,000 and imprisoned for five years.

LOSS OF STAMPS TO BE INVESTIGATED.

A resolution was adopted appointing a Committee of three to examine into the cause of the loss of stamps from the Assistant Treasurer's Office in New York.

MEXICAN COMMISSION EXPENSES.

A bill paying the expenses of the Mexican Commission was passed.

DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION.

The Diplomatic Appropriation bill, appropriating $332,000, was reported, and made the special order for January 7.

The House then, at one o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Schofield (Pa) in the chair, on the

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

After some ineffectual efforts on the part of some Democratic members to strike out the item of $1,241,920 for the Board of Public Works of the District of Columbia, the committee rose, and reported the bill to the House, with an amendment offered by Mr. Holman (Ind.) forbidding the Board of Public Works from incurring further liability on the part of the United States for improvements of streets, avenues, &c., beyond the amount of appropriations previously made by Congress, or from entering into any contract touching such improvements on the part of the United States except in pursuance of appropriations made by Congress. The amendment was adopted and the bill passed—yeas 109, nays 45.

THE BED OF BEAVER LAKE.

Mr. FARNSWORTH made a conference report on the Senate bill of the last session releasing to the State of Indiana lands known as the Bed of Beaver Lake in Newton county, Indiana. The House recedes from its amendment, and another amendment is adopted to insert the words "The same having been drained and reclaimed at the expense of the State of Indiana and its assignees."

After considerable discussion the conference report was concurred in, and the House then took up the bill reported last Tuesday by Mr. Banks from the Committee on Foreign Affairs in regard to the

NATIONAL EXPOSITION AT VIENNA

In 1873. The bill appropriates $100,000, and requests the Governors of the several States to invite their people to assist in the proper representation of American industry at the exposition.

After remarks by Messrs. BANKS and STEVENSON (O.) in advocacy of the bill, the amendment which was offered by Mr. Hoar last Tuesday for the appointment of a commission of not more than twelve skilled citizens to attend the exposition, and report their observations to the President, was agreed to.

Mr. MORGAN (Ohio) moved to strike out the appropriation. Negatived. The bill was then passed.

REMOVAL OF NATIONAL BANK.

Mr. HOOPER reported back the Senate bill authorizing the East Chester National Bank of Mount Vernon, Indiana, to change its location and name. Passed.

STEAM ELEVATOR.

Mr. GARFIELD (Ohio) asked the House, as a matter of courtesy to the Senate, to pass before adjournment the Senate bill for a steam passenger and freight elevator in the Senate wing of the Capitol. Objected.

FARRAGUT STATUE.

The Senate bill asking time to present models for the Farragut statue was passed.

INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The Speaker appointed as a Committee on the loss of revenue stamps in the Assistant Treasurer's office at New York, Messrs. Merriam, Cotton and Dox.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Leave of absence was granted to a great many members.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Amidst much confusion and pressure for adjournment, several bills were introduced and referred, and the House adjourned.

Verdict on the Cincinnati Water Works Accident.

CINCINNATI, December 19.—The Coroner's jury this afternoon brought in a verdict in the case of the Water Works accident of last week, by which four men perished, that the scaffold constructed by John Foley, contractor, was defective on account of the weakness of the principal rafters and insufficiency of the material of the braces, and that it was unequal to the weight it was required to support. It also holds that the hydraulic engineer at the works, John Richardson, was morally bound to report the unsafeness of the scaffold to the Water Works Board. No direct censure was made.

HOME NEWS.

The Effect of the liberal advertising in which dealers generally indulge in this month of December, is to fill their stores from day to day with customers, and to swell the aggregate retail sales above that of any other month of the entire year. This result should convince dealers of every class of the great value of printers ink, and induce a more continuous abound, just now, with advertisements and business notices. Thousands of readers learn from these, where to find any and every thing they desire to purchase, and are frequently reminded of something which else might have been forgoten. It is note-worthy, moreover, that all those who keep their business constantly well advertised, are invariably among our most popular and prosperous merchants. We could name several who ascribe to this cause alone, a full duplication of their annual sales. This rule applies as well to wholesale as to retail dealers.

Breakfast, dinner, and Supper, with all the delicacies of the season, at J. B. Hubley & Co.'s 195 Penn street.

Education of the Freedmen.

The Rev. H. A. Sizer, Assistant Secretary of the American Educational Association is in the city and will call on the citizens for aid for the Freedmen, in organizing and sustaining elementary and Sunday Schools at the South.

The operations of the society are of the most beneficent character and extended into ten of the Southern States. It has contributed by direct aid and by co-operation with other institutions in establishing and supporting forty-three schools and in organizing many others and to the support of eighty sunday schools, containing over 30,000 children. A work which should touch every benevolent heart and make it responsive to the appeals of Mr. Sizer, the Reverend Secretary who is fully authorized by the Association to solicit funds for carrying on its noble work. We hope his efforts in Pittsburgh and Allegheny will not be in vain.

"Waves" at the Young Men's Christian Association.

Last night, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, Prof. C. C. Dickey, of the Western University, lectured on "Waves." The weather being so very disagreeable and the lecture of Mr. Dougherty interferred somewhat with the audience—but those who went to hear the Prof. were delighted and entertained. His lecture consisted of a description of what it is that produces light, sound and and heat, illustrated by a number of experiments, which served to explain the lecturer's description very clearly. He showed, both by description and experiment, that light, sound and heat are all produced by one fundamental principal, the production of waves in the air similar in a certain degree to the waves produced in the water, and all present were much pleased with the lecture.

Announcement was made of the next lecture, which is to be delivered on Friday evening, December 27th, by John B. Robinson, of the U. S. Navy. Subject: "China vs. Japan."

Law Lecture.

Hon. J. W. F. White delivered a lecture yesday afternoon, at the Western University, upon the "Constitution of Pennsylvania."

It was delivered *in* his usual interesting style, and was listened *to* by quite a number of Law Students as well as members of the University. This, we were glad to hear, is but the beginning of a series of lectures to be delivered there by some of the most talented members of our bar. Mr. White gave a description of the State Constitution as framed by William Penn, and then, in a brief manner, traced it down to the present time, giving an account of its many amendments and improvements. He said, in the course of the lecture, that in 1776 the Board of Censors was appointed, constituted of one member from each county. Their term of office was to be seven years, and "shall pass upon acts of "admonish, censure and advise." They were also to see that the laws of the State were executed to the letter. In 1783 they met in convention; their first and the last, as no new board was appointed. Perhaps if some such system was re-organized it would conduce to the better carrying out of our statutes. Our laws at present are something like Wilkie Bard's song of a poor billiardist—well intended but poorly executed.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

Three Men Killed on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

About seven o'clock yesterday morning a frightful accident occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad just east of Ninevah, by which three men lost their life. The Pittsburgh express train West, was in two sections, the first section had past the station. The second section upon coming to the curve came upon a gang of men at work upon the track. Three of them became apparently bewildered, and could not get off the track. The brakes were applied, but it was too late, they were struck and were killed. It is stated the cause of their confusion was in getting out of the way of the Eastern bound train, they stepped right on the western, and this train, coming on behind, while another statement is, that they had just returned to the track after letting the first a section pass, not knowing that a second one was to come, had gone back to work. The names of the men killed are Andy Hartzell, of Newport, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, William Rogers, of Ninevah, and James Clark, of East Wheatfield, Indiana county, Pa. The bodies were left in charge of the foreman at Ninevah.

NITRO GLYCERINE.

Griffith's House at Oil City Again Searched—Large Quantities of Explosives Found Concealed.

The Oil City *Derrick* of Thursday says: Yesterday afternoon Chief Furlong summoned Officer Fulton and taking Mr. Saunders with him as an expert, again proceeded to Griffith's house. A room adjoining the stairway, under which the nitro glycerine was found on Saturday, was first searched. Here they soon brought to light an old carpet bag containing fifty pounds of dynamite, which was at once removed. A careful examination of the other rooms was made but nothing of a combustible nature was discovered.

Mr. Furlong then proceeded to search the outhouse spoken of in a previous article, and unearthed two loaded torpedoes. They were of two sizes capped, and were filled with one pint of gunpowder and three of nitro-glycerine respectively. These were removed and the search continued, which resulted in the finding of two twenty-pound cans of gunpowder, two acid carboys partly filled, and a funnel used in transferring glycerine from the original packages to the jugs and other receptacles. The nitro-glycerine had evidently been frozen solid, and was in its safest condition, but it is treacherous as hell at all times, and liable to explode at any moment. Nearly two hundred and fifty pounds of nitro-glycerine, dualine and powder have been taken from the premises, a quantity sufficient to shatter every house. Had a grain of powder ignited, or a spark touched the glycerine, Oil City would have now been in mourning.

RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM COMMITTEE.

Meeting Yesterday—Wharves—Investigating the Cause of a Short Supply of Gas, &c.

Yesterday afternoon the Retrenchment and Reform Committee of Pittsburgh Councils, held a meeting in the office of the City Clerk, Municipal Hall. The resolution setting forth that the expenses of the Allegheny and Monongahela wharves for the month of November had exceeded the receipts, and asking the committee to consider the feasibility of consolidating the management of the two wharves, was first considered. After some discussion the committee recommended to councils an ordinance providing for the consolidation of the two wharves under one committee, instead of two as at present, and for same to be chairman, at a salary of twelve hundred dollars per annum.

The resolution in regard to the Pittsburgh Gas Company was next taken up, and the Clerk was instructed to ask the City Attorney if, in the case, it should be found that the Gas Company had failed through their own negligence to furnish light to the city, this would be a just cause of complaint, and if it would entitle the city to damages? Also, would it work a forfeiture of their charter? The Clerk was directed, provided the opinion of the City Solicitor be favorable, to prepare a resolution giving the committee power to send for persons and papers, in order to carry on the investigation.

The Clerk was also instructed to prepare an act of Assembly giving power to the Clerk of Councils to administer oaths, take affidavits, &c.

COMPLIMENTARY BANQUET.

Reception of John M. Cook by the Allegheny Commandery of Knights Templar.

Last evening a complimentary banquet was tendered to John M. Cook, Esq., by the Allegheny Commandery Knights Templar. Mr. Cook is the senior member of the firm of Cook & Sons, of London, and arrived in this city yesterday, accompanied by Mr. E. M. Jenkins of Allegheny, who is a member of the American firm of Cook, Sons & Jenkins. Mr. Cook is now engaged in perfecting arrangements with all the leading railroad lines in this country, with a view of introducing the comprehensive system which has made him famous throughout the Old World. It will be remembered that Mr. Cook had charge of the European excursion of the Allegheny Knights Templar, and the banquet was given last evening by those who participated in the tour. The banquet occurred at J. K. Brown's, on Federal street, Allegheny, and was a most brilliant affair.

Among others present were Messrs. James McHenry and Alfred Slack, the Presidents of Allegheny Councils, Theodore Myle., Esq., the postmaster of Allegheny City, Rev. A. M. Milligan, chaplain of the Western Penitentiary, Wm. Semple, Esq., and representatives of the city press.

Toasts, "The American Flag," "The President" and "The Queen" were given, and after being responded to, Mr. Cook made an address of about an hour in length, in which he explained the enterprise with which he was connected. Addresses were also made by Messrs. McHenry, Myler, Leggate, Semple and others, and at a late hour the assemblage dispersed, after having enjoyed themselves most heartily.

A Precious Gift.

Bunyan's Complete Works.

This book embraces the whole works of that great author which stand the highest of all religious standard works.

The publishers agent is prepared to supply all orders by addressing or calling at his residence. Address,

J. F. HARRIS, Publishers Agent,
21 Esplenade street, Allegheny City, Pa.

Elegant statuary, bronzes, French clocks, music boxes, and all sorts and prices of fancy goods, such as dressing cases, portemonnaies, &c., at J. R. REED & CO.'s.
68 Fifth avenue.

BREVITIES.

....A terrible sleet storm prevailed last night.

....Pickpockets are trying their hands on the South Side.

....The storm last night did not add any superior inducement to go promenading.

....The Good Templars held their monthly sociable in Fifth avenue M. E. Church, last evening.

....Theatres were poorly filled last evening owing to the storm and bad condition of the streets.

....Many young ladies were disappointed last evening—the night being too damp for their sleigh rides.

....One of the horses attached to an Oakland line car dropped dead on Fifth avenue, about six o'clock last evening. It was one of the finest and most valuable that the company possessed.

....We have received from Messrs. Gildenfenny and Hess a copy of Frank Leslies Illustrated Almanac, one of the best of its kind, full of colored illustrations and well selected reading matter. Call and get a copy.

....The election for Mayor of Steubenville, on Tuesday last resulted in the success of Mr. Elliott, by a majority of three hundred and eighty-six. The total vote cast was 690, of which Mr. Elliott received 538 and Mr. Burnett 152.

....The Committee on Wharves and Landings of the Allegheny Councils, met last evening, and received the report of the Wharf Master, which stated that the receipts of the Allegheny wharves for the year about to end were $26,000.

....The following officers were elected to serve the next six months, by Columbia Castle Knights of the Mystic Chain, No. 28: S. K. E., Wm. Van Hagen; V. C., James Sands; S. K. E., I. H. Goldsmith; C. S., John Little; Treasurer, Louis Allen; D., Isaac Gilden.

....A man named Peyton while at work in St. Peter's church, Allegheny, on Friday last plastering, yesterday, slipped and fell some twenty feet to the floor below, breaking one of his legs. Some of the workmen procured a stretcher and had him taken to his home on East Ohio street, where he received proper attention.

....Two alarms of fire last evening, neither of them, however, amounted to anything doing no damage. The first alarm rang from box 47, and was occasioned by a chimney burning at No. 104 Pike, near Fifteenth street. The other was from box 13, and was caused by a chimney burning on Fourth, near Market. The firemen were promptly on hand.

....A boy named Thomas Bynn, a lad thirteen years of age, in the employ of Miller & Hunter, was badly hurt the day before yesterday. He was engaged at work at the head of the inclined Plane, and not getting out of the way of a car that was coming up and straight him, crushing his right leg between it and the bumper. Drs. Walker and Donnelly attended him, and it is feared amputation will be found necessary.

....The horse, a very fine animal, attached to one of James McFighe's express wagons, when passing our office yesterday, took the staggers as the driver called the sickness, with which he was suddenly attacked, he was quickly detatched from the wagon, and after a brief struggle to keep his feet, fell violently to the ground, and worked for some minutes as in a spasm apparently dying. The driver is now able to get up and be led to the stable. A crowd of sympathizers witnessed the painful scene.

....Yesterday morning at an early hour the shoe store of A. Johns, No. 52 Seventh street, was entered by burglars and goods to the value of two hundred dollars taken. The store was well lighted, and it is supposed that the policeman on his beat. The withdrawal of twenty-five men from this side of the river to the south side, having been the cause. Detectives were detailed to work up the case, but no clue to the goods or thieves could be found. The front door was deliberately pried open with a jimmy and the thieves apparently took time enough to pick their goods.

....The programme for the exhibition of the preparatory department at the University evening, is unusually interesting this years, and will consist of "Music, orations, essays, and "discussions"—who can complain that his tastes have not been consulted. The two discussions of the nature mentioned, are, "Is the family system as set forth to the footlights of twenty colloquists, in the one case, and eleven in the other. We are assured that they are all rising stars. It is hoped that the admission fee will go a good ways toward providing a cabinet organ for the chapel.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

The Mayor disposed of fifteen cases yesterday morning.

BILL WILT vilified yesterday morning when Mayor Blackmore sent him to the work-house for thirty days.

AN insane woman was arrested in a grocery store on Ohio street, Allegheny, last evening. She would or could not give her name.

JAMES M. STOCK took stock in Mayor Blackmore, and by his shocking was made to feel the pangs of the want of whisky for sixty days, yesterday afternoon.

ANY one wishing to send George McNally the greetings of the season, will please address the Mayor Blackmore's particular request, for the next thirty days.

A BAND of Italian Savoyards appeared before Alderman Strehan yesterday, and sued the Grant and Wilson club, of Baldwin township, for forty dollars for music furnished.

EDWARD MCGANN, thinks ninety days at Claremont will just leave him ready for a good new drink, at his spring. The Mayor Blackmore said that was his sentence yesterday.

JAMES CONNELL, has just twenty days to the work-house, for being obstreperous while under the influence of "wee-peg-a-weem-pepper." Deputy Mayor Barzer did it, last evening.

OFFICER W. S. CROOKS arrested a woman named Mary Malony last evening whom he found wandering the streets in a deranged condition. She was sent to the Mansion house to-day.

A NEGRO Wednesday evening robbed a man at Steubenville, Ohio, of one hundred and twenty dollars and came to this city. A Steubenville "bobby" is here looking up the dishonest coon.

A room adjoining the stairway, under which the nitro glycerine was found on Saturday, was first searched. Here they soon brought to light an old carpet bag containing fifty pounds of dynamite, which was at once removed. A careful examination of the other rooms was made but nothing of a combustible nature was discovered.

Mr. Furlong then proceeded to search the outhouse spoken of in a previous article, and unearthed two loaded torpedoes. They were of two sizes capped, and were filled with one pint of gunpowder and three of nitro-glycerine respectively. These were removed and the search continued, which resulted in the finding of two twenty-pound cans of gunpowder, two acid carboys partly filled, and a funnel used in transferring glycerine from the original packages to the jugs and other receptacles. The nitro-glycerine had evidently been frozen solid, and was in its safest coddition, but it is treacherous as hell at all times, and liable to explode at any moment. Nearly two hundred and fifty pounds of nitro-glycerine, dualine and powder have been taken from the premises, a quantity sufficient to shatter every house. Had a grain of powder ignited, or a spark touched the glycerine, Oil City would have now been in mourning.

MUSICAL.

A Rich Entertainment—An Evening at the Pennsylvania Female College.

Notwithstanding the very unpropitious weather, the chapel of the Pennsylvania Female College was filled with a fashionable audience last evening, on the occasion of a musical entertainment given by the pupils of the institution. Prof. Christiani was announced as conductor of the exercises, but in his absence, occasioned by sickness, Mrs. Halbrooke assumed that *role* with grace and efficiency. At half-past seven the exercises were opened, and the following programme was observed:

PART I.

Overture—"Felsenmuehle,".....Reissiger
Misses E. Millen and F. Wicke.
Chorus—"I Live and Love Thee,"....Campana.
Singing Class.
Piano Solo—"Fra Diavolo,".....S. Smith.
Miss Sallie Frazier.
Song—"Flower Girl,".....Bevignani.
Miss Agnes Holbrooke.
Piano Duet—"Barbier de Seville,".....De Vilbac.
Misses N. McKee and I. Faber.
Song—"Don not Yoler," { a. Bonizetti. b. Ballad } Glover.
PART II.

Piano Duet—Mrs. Holbrooke and Miss Kate Nicholson.....Flotow.
Quartette—"Good Night," from "Martha,"
Misses A. Holbrooke, L. Campbell, B. McKnight and Mrs Holbrooke.
Piano Solo—a. "Song Without Words,"
Mendelssonn.
b. Valse.....T. Mattei
Miss Sallie McCalmont.
Chorus—"We'll Go and Seek,".....Campana.
Singing Class.
Piano Solo—"Home Sweet Home," with variations.
Mrs. Holbrooke.

Symphonic—"Hunting Polka" (by request) M. Durst. Performed by Miss E. Millen, Piano; Miss N. Barker, Cockoo; Miss B. McKnight, Nightingale; Misses N. McKee, I. Faber S. Frazier, L. Campbell, A. Holbrooke, F. Wicke, Trumpets; Miss L. Locke, Triangle; Miss L. McCalmont, Drum; Mr. Ch. Mellor, Pan Pipe; Mr. J. Manning, Violin.

The entertainment was one of the finest in the musical line that we have enjoyed for some time. Each performance was characterized by a naturalness that was really refreshing when compared with the affectedness of the professional musician, while in quality it was equal to the efforts of many stars whose name, in large bright letters, grace the bill boards.

A lack of time and space prevents our doing justice to each performance. Among the more noticeable features of the programme, however, was the piano solo—"Song without words"—by Miss Sallie McCalmont, which was a very difficult piece, but was performed with a brilliancy and accuracy that won a hearty encore. "We'll go and seek," a chorus by the singing class, was very pretty, and was also encored. The Symphonic, at the close of the exercises, was something quite novel, and equally as beautiful. The piano playing of Miss E. Millen, in this performance, and indeed in the other parts of the programme, was very fine.

At the close of the exercises President Black was presented by Hon. Robt. McKnight with a handsome silver ice pitcher and goblet, in behalf of the pupils of the College. The President thought sincerely thanked, responded in a brief but happy address. In the morning Dr. Black had presented Professor Walter Banker with two handsome bronze statues, "Night" and "Day," for the pupils, and he presumed they were now taking their revenge for the confusion he had given the Professor. At the close of his remarks the audience sought their carriages, well pleased with the evening's entertainment, and more than ever impressed with the thoroughness and efficiency of the College.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STOWE.

The case of Thomas Dunn *et al.*, the parties charged with the riot at Friendship Grove, last summer, occupied the attention of this Court yesterday morning. The jury retired about noon, but had not returned up to the hour of adjournment.

The next case taken up was that of John O'Brien, charged with stealing a watch from W. F. Parker, on the night of the election. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was remanded for sentence.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.
J. Haley, A. J. Baird,
Chas Henry, et al. Wm. Shaw,
Chas. Henry, Wm. Cook,
Wm. Henry, Jos. Robinson,
M. O'Leary, et al. Frank Gallagher,
Marg. Gilgallon, Jas. Parker,
Fred. N. Galman, Kate Raney, 2 cases.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STRERETT AND COLLIER.

Before Judge Sterrett, the case of Muller vs. Pfenniger was resumed this morning. This was an action to test the validity of a mortgage, the defendant alleging that Mrs. Pfenniger had signed it without understanding its nature. Verdict for defendant.

The next case taken up was that of Thomas S. Wilson vs. W. W. Morris et al. This was an ejectment for a tract of land in Penn township. On trial.

The case of Wm. Lindsay vs. Thos. W. Lindsay, et al., previously reported, is still on trial before Judge Collier.

Trial List for To-day.

16. Ocean National Bank vs. Manus.
193. Beady vs. Sherlock.
28. Fisher Bros. vs. Reymer.
109. McClain vs. Cunningham.
47. Rutter et al. vs. P. & C. R. R. Co.
319. Hand, Jr. vs. Burke & Barnes.
226. Miller et al. vs. Lippincott et al.
221. Same vs. Same.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

In this Court the two cases of John Huckenstine vs. T. Calhoun & Co., et al. were taken up. These were sei fas. on Mechanic's liens. On trial.

After these cases are disposed of jury trials will be suspended until the first Monday of January. The argument list will be taken up on the first Monday after Christmas.

Ten dollars in advance and month y payments soon secures you a Weed Sewing Machine, and you do not notice the outlay. 116 Market street.

Around the Fireside.

We would suggest to any of our friends who have not yet become supplied with a musical instrument that it would be particularly appropriate to signalize the advent of the Christmas time by securing one for the home. The home circle from the immense stock which is now in store at the Piano and Organ Rooms of S. Hamilton & Co., No. 91 Fifth avenue, of this firm have the largest stock in Pittsburgh, and as they sell nothing but pianos and organs, they are better prepared to supply patrons, as they have made a specialty of the trade. They are the agents for the sale of the Decker pianos,—which for mellowness of tone, volume, and fine finish, have no superiors; then there is the Haines Bros. piano, which is also almost perfect in its tone, which is an almost perfect imitation of the cultured human voice, and the Sterling organ, a new candidate for public favor, which is so constructed that its extreme reed power is forcible enough for church use, as well as the piano for dance music and marches, which it retains all the other peculiarities of organs. It is gotten up in fine style and is in every way a gem of an instrument.

Messrs. Hamilton & Co., call particular attention just now to their stock. They are selling cheaper than ever. Warrant every instrument, and mean by fair dealing and first class instruments to gain a still larger hold in the favor of a music-loving public.

Boy's Clothing

And under garments at half price at Big 13, Sixth street.

A Full stock of seasonable goods for the holidays at bottom prices at Kitchen & Beggs, 122 Federal street Allegheny.

Fine Carriages.

A peculiar feature of the moving panorama, daily seen on our streets is the fact of the increase in the number and beauty of the family carriages which may be seen in almost countless numbers, every afternoon. Our people seem to be thoroughly able to appreciate excellence, and to bestow their patronage accordingly, and hence we find that our home manufacturers, such as C. West & Co., who manufacture such vehicles, have all the trade they can accommodate. The carriages and lighter vehicles manufactured by this firm have won their way in Pittsburgh, and many of those which attract attention on our streets have been turned out from this establishment, and have brought them in so many orders that their bazaar, Nos. 75, 77 and 79 Liberty street, is constantly filled with the vehicles. We are glad to note the success of the firm—especially as it is an indication of the progress of Pittsburgh enterprise.

For Bargains in Millinery and Fancy Goods go to Kitchen & Beggs 122 Federal Street, Allegheny.

Fruit Cakes, Mince Meat, Cinnamon Coffee Cake, Philadelphia Pretzels, French Bread, and Christmas Cakes, at Hubley's, Penn Avenue.

Improved Patent Bed Lounge.

The undersigned having bought of Hardee & Loomis, of Buffolo, N. Y., the right to manufacture and sell their improved patent bed lounge. They will be kept on hand at our warehouse, No. 64 Smithfield street. They are positively the best lounge in the market. They are an improvement on all the bed lounges that have been gotten up before them. A good present for holidays. A. Milliken & Co.

Ho! Ho!

For bargains in fine ready made clothing at low prices at the great Big 13, Sixth street.
T. TOMAS.

Every one using a Weed will tell you it is the best Sewing Machine in use, and a trial will satisfy you that this is the case. 116 Market street.

All of the novelties in the line of fine silverware, watches, chains, brooches, bracelets, and beautiful setts—in cameo, pearl, agate, and diamonds, at J. R. REED & CO.'s.
68 Fifth avenue.

The Entire Stock

Of winter clothing is now being offered at reduced prices at the Big 13, Sixth street.

Hosiery, Gloves and Fancy Woolen Goods at J. G. Wilson's, 126 Federal street Allegheny.

Kitchen & Beggs 122 Federal Street, Allegheny City are closing out their large assortment of Millinery at reduced prices.

Infants' Embroidered Bonnets and Hats closing out at bargains at J. G. Wilson's, 126 Federal street, Allegheny.

THE LECTURE LAST NIGHT.

A Rainy Audience—Illness of Mr. Dougherty—The Hall Opened—Courtesy of the Rev. Dr. Scovel.

The Library lecture course was interrupted in an unavoidable way for the third time, last evening. The expected orator, Mr. Dougherty, arrived in the city yesterday morning, but in such a condition, from an attack of sore throat, as to be unable to appear on the platform. He made known the fact early in the afternoon, by the following note sent to the Lecture Committee.

MONONGAHELA HOUSE,
PITTSBURGH, December 19, 1872.

Dear Sir:—I am here in Pittsburgh with an eager desire to fulfill my appointment this evening, but I am sorry to say, entirely powerless to do so. On the train, on Sunday night, coming from Philadelphia, I took cold, which settled in my throat, and on my arrival here on Tuesday morning, I was suffering severely from hoarseness. I nevertheless passed on to Washington, resolving if it were possible to comply with all the engagements here in western Pennsylvania.

Every word I uttered gave me pain and must have sounded harshly to the audience. Last night I made my second attempt at Kittaning in very torture. Some hours after I retired I woke up to find my voice entirely gone. I can only speak in whispers, my throat is not only inflamed but ulcerated; under these circumstances if I were to appear before the audience it would be without the ability to speak one word, and therefore there is nothing left me but to return with all speed to my home. I hope that the gentlemen of the Lecture Committee and the good people of Pittsburgh, who on two previous occasions have welcomed me so warmly will pardon me for this mishap which I am powerless to prevent. With great respect,

Yours truly,
DANIEL DOUGHERTY.

To the Lecture Committee.

When this interesting missive was received the Committee were in a quandary but finally Capt. Herbert, one of their number, hit upon a happy idea and called upon Rev. Dr. Scovel to help them out of a dilemma—that of having the people come again to find the hall closed. The reverend gentleman, it will be remembered by most of our readers has recently embodied in a lecture, the results of his observations while in the city of Rome last summer, and being thus appealed to he consented to deliver it before the people who should gather in the evening. In the meantime the announcement of Mr. Dougherty's illness had been somewhat circulated through the city, and was bulletined so that many persons were thus kept at home—before it is found that any other arrangement could be made.

Notwithstanding this fact however, and the inclemency of the weather, the room was quite comfortably filled with cheerful people assembled and were very profitably and thoroughly entertained for over an hour by Dr. Scovel. The committee having secured his services without remuneration, very appropriately made no charge for admission, and those who had previously purchased tickets can use them for the next lecture. The kindness of Dr. Scovel under the circumstances is worthy of commendation—for by it the people were furnished with a very pleasant evening's entertainment after all.

Malaga Grapes, Oranges, Lemons, Prunelias and Figs, for holidays, at J. B. Hubley & Co., Library Building.

$35,000 Worth!

All to be sold by the first of January; must be sold regardless of price, at Big 13, Sixth street.
T. TOMAS.

For Bargains in Millinery and Fancy Goods go to J. G. Wilson's, 126 Federal street, Allegheny.
M-WF.

Price no Object

For goods now to be sold at the Big 13, Sixth street.

Get a Good One.

In selecting a present for the holidays, care of course should be exercised to procure nothing but an article which will prove large or small a first-class in its line. If therefore a selection is to be made in sewing machines, the instrument for the purchaser is the celebrated light running Domestic, which is *the* family sewing machine. The Domestic does, all kinds of work more satisfactorily with less skill and continues working with less care than any other. Just what a sewing machine should be is secured in the Domestic. It supersedes others because it surpasses them in the everyday service it renders, both in the worship and family; and because it is equally useful for very fine and very heavy work, few days trial free. Call at the Office, 58 Sixth street.

Don't Fail

To see the great bargains now offered at the Big 13, Sixth street.
T. TOMAS.

Bargains in Trimmed Bonnets and Hats at J. G Wilson's, 126 Federal street, Allegheny.

Call and See How Cheap

I am selling the most desirable winter clothing for men and boys, at Big 13, Sixth street, late St. Clair.
T. TOMAS.

Ribbons, Feathers and Flowers, cheap, at J G. Wilson's, 126 Federal street, Allegheny.

All our stock of Millinery and Fancy Goods to be closed out regardless of cost.
KITCHEN & BEGGS,
122 Federal street, Allegheny.

Untrimmed Felt and Velvet Bonnets and Hats, new styles, at low prices, at J. G. Wilson's, 126 Federal street, Allegheny.

Great Closing Out Sale.

Of winter clothing at the Big 13, Sixth street.

DUPING THE SUCK.

In shape, color and smell the toadstool closely resembl s the mushroom, yet the one is a poisonous fungus, the other a wholesome vegetable. Many of the advertised and unadvertised slops which unscrupulous speculators are trying to persuade the credulous are "as good as Hostetter's Bitters," bear a like superficial resemblance to that inestimable vegetable tonic and alterative. Quite a number of these bogus bitters have started up within the last two years, and doubtless many worthy people have been poisoned by them. Some of those worse than nothing clothing of pretended morality, and lovejh against intellectual stimulation as they vend their acid poisons; while others offer their liquid compounds of "forty rod rum" and condemned drugs under the sing song names of "Rye Op ners," "Morning Glories," "Cobweb Cutters," and the like. Beware of them all, for they are deadly and detestable.

MARRIED:

KALE-MARTIN—On Tuesday evening, December 17th, at the Second Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, by the Rev. Philip Schaff, Jr., Jennie E. KALE, of East Carmel, Columbiana, Ohio, and Miss LIZZIE T. MARTIN, of this city.

BROWN-BODEN—On Thursday evening, December 19th, 1872 by Rev. D. B. Willson, Mr. THOMAS BROWN and HANNAH E. BODEN, all of Allegheny City, Pa.

DIED.

COSGRAVE—On Wednesday morning, 18th inst., BRIDGETTA, widow of the late John B. Cosgrave.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, 41 Federal street, Pittsburgh, on SATURDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

REYNOLDS—At his residence in Kittanning, on Thursday morning, December 19th, Dr. W. REYNOLDS, in the fifth year of his age.

ALEXANDER AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 166 FOURTH AVENU